The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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Where People are Going .. .. this Summer.

'Twill doubtless be about as safe at the seashore or on the Atlantic this season as last. Spanish cruisers will not molest the "ocean greyhounds" to any great extent, nor waste much powder shelling summer resorts. The dons will have other business.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TO WHAT IS DUE THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS?

A PROMINENT French author uses this question as the title of a new book in which he frankly admits Anglo-Saxon superiority and seeks to set forth the causes thereof. The author is M. Demolins, editor of *La Science Sociale;* and a prominent Parisian firm published his book. M. C. de Mann's instructive review of M. Demolins's work appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 9, 1897, emphasis being placed on the author's thesis that French decadence is primarily due to dependence upon the community in contrast to Anglo-Saxon dependence upon individual enterprise. The author makes a mistake, according to M. de Mann, in ignoring completely the moral forces and trusting entirely to political and practical measures to bring about the needed reorganization of French society. M. Demolins's views are given additional prominence by the indorsement they have just received from another prominent Frenchman, the late M. Jules Steeg, who for years was considered one of the leading educators of France. The indorsement of M. Steeg appears in *Revue Pedagogique* (Paris, May), where a minute analysis of the work is given.

M. Demolins's book opens with a defense of the title in these words:

"It is useless to deny the superiority of the Anglo-Saxons. We may be vexed by this superiority, but the fact remains despite our vexation. We can not go anywhere about the world without meeting Englishmen. Over all our possessions of former times the English or the United States flag now floats. The Anglo-Saxon has supplanted us in North America, which we occupied from Canada to Louisiana; in Mauritius, once called the Isle of France; in Egypt. He dominates America by Canada and the United States; Africa, by Egypt and the Cape; Asia, by India and Burma; Oceanica, by Australia and New Zealand; Europe and the entire world by his commerce, by his industry, and by his politics. The Anglo-Saxon world is to-day at the head of that civilization which is most active, most progressive, most devouring. Let this race establish itself anywhere on the globe and at once there is introduced with prodigious rapidity the latest progress of our Western societies, and often these young societies surpass us. Observe what we Frenchmen have done with New Caledonia and our other possessions in Oceanica, and what the Anglo-Saxons have done in Australia and New Zealand. Observe what Spain and Portugal have made of South America, and what the Anglo-Saxons have made of North America. There is as much difference as between night and day."

Considering the superiority conclusively proved, the author proceeds to search for the cause of this superiority. He finds the secret of this irresistible power of the Anglo-Saxon world in the education of its youth, in the direction given to studies, to the spirit which reigns in the school. The English and the people of the United States have perceived that the needs of the time require that youth should be trained to become practical, energetic men, and not public functionaries or pure men of letters who know life only from what they learn in books. M. Demolins has personally studied with care some prominent English schools. In these he found the school buildings, not, as in France, immense structures with the aspect of a barrack or a prison, but the pupils were distributed among cottages, in which efforts were made to give the place the appearance of a home. They were not surrounded by high walls, but there was an abundance of air and light and space and verdure. In place of the odious refectories of the French colleges, the dining-room was like that of a family, and the professors and director of the school, with his wife and daughters, sat at table with the pupils.

M. Demolins's study of schools in the United States was made from descriptions given by Frenchmen who have traveled or resided here. He finds that education among us is systematically organized in a manner quite unknown in France. He praises highly institutions in which the pupils earn their living while pursuing their studies. He relates the history of a student who began his university studies owing some twenty-three dollars. During the four years he was at the university he earned enough to live on, paid his debt, and left the institution with a little sum on hand. What is especially praised is that the students who thus earn their living are none the less respected by their fellows. In institutions, however, where there are not pupils thus earning their living, the education received gives a spirit of decision, a habit of self-reliance, so important in a country where with but few exceptions a young man is expected to make his own way in the world, and where he must learn betimes that if he rises he must depend on his own energy and his own tenacity.

In thus comparing education in England and the United States with education in France, it is suggested that after all there may be something in racial instincts which causes Anglo-Saxons to give their children an education which differs so much from that given in France. Boys are early accustomed to go about alone in these countries, and even girls are trusted in a manner unknown in France. Children grow up with the knowledge that in the struggle for life they must rely on themselves. From this point of view, M. Steeg observes, in his review of the book, it would not be sufficient for the French to change their methods of education. They must change their ideas on certain subjects—a very difficult thing to do, for these ideas are, many of them, born

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[redacted]th them, and may almost be said to be in their blood. These [redacted]fects in French ideas are thus set forth by M. Steeg:

"A foolish prejudice which appears to increase with the progress of instruction leads the fathers of families in France, in the middle class especially, to direct the ideas of their sons to the careers called 'liberal' and to public office. The choicest of our youth have their minds trained in this direction, and the vital professions—agriculture, industry, commerce, those which produce wealth and the true force of a country—tempt in France, with a very few honorable exceptions, only youth of inferior mental force.

"To make of their son an officer, a lawyer, a public functionary, such is the dream in France of a great multitude of fathers and mothers. Thus, in place of passing through a practical apprenticeship to life, of being prepared in his youth for the material difficulties he will encounter later on, the young Frenchman, from sixteen to twenty-five and even longer, has but one object, that of passing examinations which will enable him to enter the careers so crowded. They are fortunate who get into them. How about the others who do not get in? At twenty-five they find themselves without any position, and what is worse, without any preparation for the professions and occupations which are not closed to them. The education they have received has given them no initiative, no spirit of decision, no habit of relying on themselves."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT MEN ON THE POLICY OF "IMPERIALISM."

THE subject of "colonial expansion," or "imperialism," as it is rather loosely called, has been coming to the front rapidly since the battle at Manila and the passage of the Hawaiian annexation bill by the lower House of Congress. The new issue seems likely to cut across party lines as badly as the currency issue has, and we find already such strange political companionship produced as that of Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan, and Senator Morrill, all of whom have lately spoken words of warning against the policy of expansion. On the other hand, United States District Judge Grosscup and Henry Watterson are earnestly championing the policy as one from which we can not escape without proving faithless to our national obligations. Extracts from recent utterances by these men, and also from those by Professor Woolsey, of Yale, and Moorfield Storey, of Boston, are given below:

Mr. Bryan's Objections to a Policy of Aggrandizement.—"War is harsh; it is attended by hardship and suffering; it means a vast expenditure of men and money. We may well pray for the coming of the time, promised in Holy Writ, when the spear shall be beaten into a pruning-hook and the swords into plowshares; but universal peace can not come until justice is enthroned throughout the world. Jehovah deals with nations as He deals with men, and for both decrees that the wages of sin is death. Until this right has triumphed in every land and love reigns in every heart government must as a last resort appeal to force. As long as the oppressor is deaf to the voice of reason so long must the citizen accustom his shoulder to the musket and his hand to the sabre.

"Our nation exhausted diplomacy in its efforts to secure a peaceful solution of the Cuban question, and only took up arms when it was compelled to choose between war and servile acquiescence in cruelties which would have been a disgrace to barbarism.

"History will vindicate the position taken by the United States in the war with Spain. In saying this, I assume that the principles which were invoked in the inauguration of the war will be observed in its prosecution and conclusion. If a contest undertaken for the sake of humanity degenerates into a war of conquest we shall find it difficult to meet the charge of having added hypocrisy to greed. Is our national character so weak that we can not withstand the temptation to appropriate the first piece of land that comes within our reach?

"To inflict upon the enemy all possible harm is legitimate warfare, but shall we contemplate a scheme for the colonization of the Orient merely because our fleet won a remarkable victory in the harbor of Manila?

"Our guns destroyed a Spanish fleet, but can they destroy that self-evident truth that governments derive their just powers—not from force—but from the consent of the governed?

"Shall we abandon a just resistance to European encroachment upon the Western hemisphere, in order to mingle in the controversies of Europe and Asia?

"Nebraska, standing midway between the oceans, will contribute her full share toward the protection of our seacoast; her sons will support the flag at home and abroad, wherever the honor and the interests of the nation may require. Nebraska will hold up the hands of the Government while the battle rages, and when the war-clouds roll away her voice will be heard pleading for the maintenance of those ideas which inspired the founders of our Government and gave the nation its proud eminence among the nations of the earth.

"If others turn to thoughts of aggrandizement, and yield allegiance to those who clothe land covetousness in the attractive garb of 'national destiny,' the people of Nebraska will, if I mistake not their sentiments, plant themselves upon the disclaimer entered by Congress, and expect that good faith shall characterize the making of peace as it did the beginning of war. Goldsmith calls upon statesmen

> "'To judge how wide the limits stand.
> Betwixt a splendid and a happy land.'

"If some dream of the splendors of a heterogeneous empire encircling the globe, we shall be content to aid in bringing enduring happiness to a homogeneous people, consecrated to the purpose of maintaining 'a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"—*William J. Bryan, at the Dedication of the Nebraska Building at the Omaha Exposition, June 14.*

Grover Cleveland on Dangerous Allurements of Conquest.—"The American people are tempted every day and every hour to abandon their accustomed way and enter upon a course of new and strange adventure. Never before in our history have we been beset with temptations so dangerous as those which now whisper in our ears alluring words of conquest and expansion, and point out to us fields bright with the glory of war. . . . . .

"Since patriotism underlies good citizenship, you should avoid a misconception of a meaning of this word. I believe there is sometimes a tendency to think patriotism is something bellicose and defiant, best illustrated by noisily bragging of our national prowess, quarrelsomely seeking some one who dare dispute it, and threatening war against the combined world on the slightest pretext.

"Of course, true patriotism is a very different thing. . . . You will probably be led by your reflections and studies to the conclusion that our Government was formed for the express purpose of creating in a new world a new nation, the foundation of which should be man's self-government, whose safety and prosperity should be secure in its absolute freedom from Old-World complications and in its renunciations of all schemes of foreign conquest, and whose mission should be the subjection to civilization and industrial occupation of the vast domain in which it has taken root. If you believe those things, do not permit any accusation of ultra and progressive conservatism to trouble you.

"If, then, the suggestion is made that the time has come for our nation to abandon its old landmarks and to follow the lights of monarchical hazards, and that we should attempt to enforce the simple machinery of our popular and domestic government to serve the schemes of imperialism, your challenge of the proposition is entirely in order. If you are satisfied that foreign conquest and unnatural extension or annexation are dangerous perversions of our national missions, and if it shall seem to you in the light of reason and history that such perversions bring in their train a people's demoralization and a decay of popular contentment more surely destructive to the republic than armies with banners, you will not be necessarily wrong.

"As an illustration of our past methods, it may occur to you that, tho this nation is young, we have within its short existence, by close adherence to our original designs and purposes, astonished the world by our progress and the development of our vast possessions. With our first century's tremendous growth and advance before your eyes as proof of the strength and efficiency of consistent Americanism, you will find in the beginning of our

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second century proof of the abundance of our present domain in millions of acres of American territory still unoccupied while hundreds of government officials wait to bestow it upon settlers. You will also see other large acres of American soil yet untrodden by the feet of man, while our gates are still standing open to receive those who shall come from other lands to share our homes and privileges. In view of these things, and considering our achievements in the past and our promise for the future, recalling what we have done and what we have been, and what yet remains for us to do under the guidance of the rules and motives which have thus far governed our national life, you surely are entitled to demand the best of reasons for a change in our policy and conduct, and to exact a conclusive explanation of the conditions which make our acquisition of new and distant territory either justifiable, prudent, or necessary.

"Perhaps you should be satisfied with the excuse that such acquisition is necessary by way of warlike preparation or precaution. This, however, will immediately suggest to you that we have found heretofore a constant source of congratulation in the fact that the contemplation of war and its contingencies is not and should not be familiar to our ordinary national life; that it has also been our boast that a large standing military establishment and warlike precautions are not among the needs of the people whose victories are those of peace, and whose immunity from armed conflict is found in their freedom from foreign relationships that give birth to war, and that tho it has been abundantly demonstrated that the courage and splendid fighting qualities of our countrymen will never fail in time of need, it is still a grave question whether the cheapening of our estimate of the value of peace by dwelling upon war and warlike preparation is calculated to improve the quality of our national character. These considerations naturally lead me to counsel you against the danger of allowing the bright dress and gay trappings which war puts on to divert your attention from the ugly features that belong to it, as seen in the light of true American citizenship. . . . . .

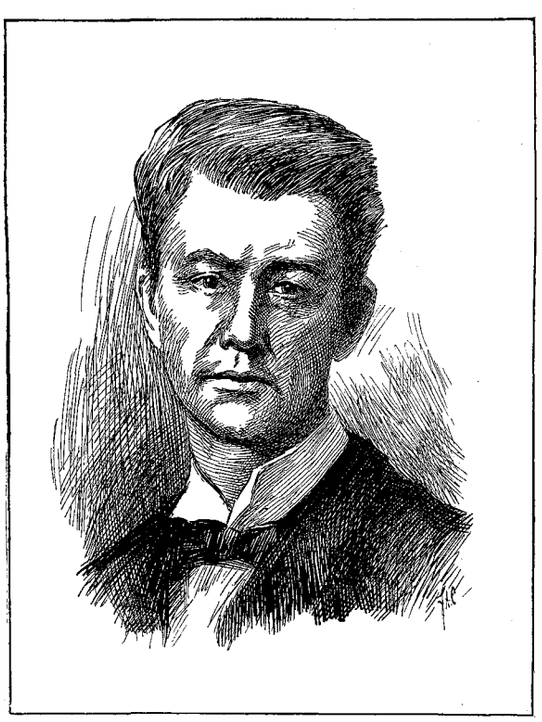
"In our present predicament of war we need have no fear that American courage in battle will fail to bring us victory, but I pray you not to forget that when the clash of arms is stilled and the courage of the soldier has done its work, we shall greatly need, in dealing with a problem that will then confront us, a steady and uncompromising moral courage which, unmoved by clamor and undisturbed by the excitement of triumph, will demand the things that true American citizenship desires to be right and just and safe."—*From ex-President Cleveland's "Founder's Day" Address at Lawrenceville, N. J., June 21.*

Henry Watterson Thinks We Must Make a New Map.—"To surrender territory acquired by the outlay of so much blood and treasure would be a wanton and cowardly abandonment of obligations and opportunities literally heaven-sent, for they were not originally contemplated by anybody. We can not remand the Philippines to Spain, or commit them to a population incapable of self-government, to become a prey of European diplomacy. Neither can we sell them to some purchasing power. We are bound to keep Porto Rico, if for nothing else than a coaling-station, in case we get it. Look at the map of the West Indies. See where Cuba lies right across our Southern water front. Will any sane man say that we should ever permit it, once acquired, to pass out of our control?

"The traditional stay-at-home and mind-your-own-business policy laid down by Washington was wise for a weak and struggling nation, and, if it could be adhered to, would be wise for every people. But each of the centuries has its own tale of progress to tell, each raises up its own problems to be solved. The difference between a scattered population, fringing the East Atlantic seaboard, and eighty millions of people, occupying and traversing the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is too great to admit of contrast.

"As no preceding cycle the intervening century has revolutionized the world. Another century may witness the transfer of human ambitions and activities from Europe and America to Asia and Africa. The Pacific, and not the Atlantic, may become the washbasin of the universe. Can the United States stand apart and aside while these movements of mankind, like a running stream, pass them by, an isolated and helpless mass of accumulated and corrupting riches? We could not if we would and we should not if we could.

"We must adapt ourselves to the changed order. We must make a new map. The vista, as it opens to our sight, is not so great as would have been the vista of Texas and California, Florida and Alaska to the eye of Washington. For all his wisdom, the Father of His Country could not foresee electricity, nor estimate the geographic contractions it would bring. Already the old world is receding. Another world is coming into view. The statesmanship of the twentieth century must address itself to this and will be largely constructive in its character. The cloth has



GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO,
Commander of the Philippine Insurgents.

DON BASILIO AUGUSTIN,
Captain-General of the Philippine Islands.

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been already partly cut out. It remains for statesmen to put it together so that the world may wear it.

"The United States from now on is destined to be a world power. Henceforth its foreign policy will need to be completely reconstructed. The man who would cling to the traditions of Washington is as one who would reject the railway and travel by the stage-coach, or, disdaining the highway, would strike through the woods. . . . . .

"From a nation of shopkeepers we become a nation of warriors. We escape the menace and peril of socialism and agrarianism, as England has escaped them, by a policy of colonization and conquest. From a provincial huddle of petty sovereignties held together by a rope of sand we rise to the dignity and prowess of an imperial republic incomparably greater than Rome.

"It is true that we exchange domestic dangers for foreign dangers; but in every direction we multiply the opportunities of the people. We risk Cæsarism, certainly; but even Cæsarism is preferable to anarchism. We risk wars; but a man has but one time to die, and, either in peace or war, he is not likely to die until his time comes. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. In short, anything is better than the pace we were going before these present forces were started into life. Already the young manhood of the country is as a goodly brand snatched from the burning, and given a perspective replete with noble deeds and elevating ideas."—*Interview with Henry Watterson (Editor Louisville Courier-Journal) in the Herald, New York, June 22.*

Judge Grosscup on "Little America" versus "Expansive America."—"A few facts, commonly understood, should preliminarily be recalled. The first is that America and Europe, with the latter's colonial dependencies on other continents, dominate to-day the moral purposes and the trade of the world. This domination is not a diminishing one. . . . The Latin race, tho still preeminent in many fields, is a diminishing race; the Anglo-Saxon, preeminent in all the arts and ambitions that make this age powerful, is an increasing race. It is the only race that has, since the beginning of time, correctly conceived the individual rights of men, and is, on that account, more than anything else, surviving, by fitness, the other races.

"The next fact is that events foreshadow, with certainty, the breaking up of Asia. The first quarter of the twentieth century will probably break up these hitherto stagnant peoples and throw them into a modern atmosphere, and will undoubtedly cleanse and advance them as only a clean, wholesome civilization can. Into this field the moral purposes and commercial courage of the Anglo-Saxon are bound to project themselves. They are of the inevitable movements of mankind which doctrinarians and statesmen can not, if they would, hold back. Neither the trading instinct nor the conscience of mankind is result of statecraft; they are irresistible forces. Statesmanship is impotent to do more than to measurably encourage and fortify them or discourage and repress them. Expansive America means a placing of all our advantages, physical and sentimental, on the side of the encouragement of our commercial and moral purposes; repressive America means the purposed and stubborn withholding of such advantages.

"The policy in favor of little America would plant our harbors with torpedoes and mines and place across their entrances our war-ships, and there stop. Trade might go on with her fleets of merchantmen, for that could not be helped, but the Government would furnish her no succor on the seas and no home ports away from our shores. Our emblem under such a policy ought to be the mud-turtle, reaching out its head and arms in fair weather and when enemies are absent, but drawing back into its shell, signless of powers of aggression, in the presence of danger.

"Expansive America, on the contrary, would put in every port of the world a consulate on a front street and conspicuously housed. The flag covering our trade and our principles would beckon, not slink. The existence of this republic and what she stands for commercially and morally would be constantly brought, by emblem and by act, to the populace, as well as to the foreign minister. Half of the population of the earth is about to become new purchasers in the markets of civilization. Are we willing to absent ourselves from these markets? . . . . .

"What we need in these foreign waters is home ports already fortified against attacks from land as well as from sea, into which our merchant marine can at a moment's notice go for safety and our men-of-war for recuperation and supplies. What we want is not a lease, but title; not to be tenants in unprotected houses, but owners with locks upon the doors. The whole of Hawaii should be ours.

"This war was begun to secure the Cuban people a stable form of government, and should not be switched from its original purpose. The island of Cuba can, therefore, never be annexed until such a disposition of it is the free choice of the liberated Cuban people. But, in the nature of things, our influence will be, as is our protection, extended to the West India Islands that obtain their independence. Whether, in the process of national consolidation going on over the entire globe, these islands must eventually be attached to a stronger power need not now be debated; but when that time comes the United States must permit their search for an alliance to go no farther than our own shores.

"But without violating the purpose for which a war is inaugurated, the victorious nation has a right, at the conclusion of peace, to honorably mend its hold wherever fighting has taken place. This war has shown that we need a home port in Asiatic waters. The strategy of war has compelled us to obtain a temporary foothold in the Philippines. I believe we will find a way to make it permanent. I believe that, having no policy looking to colonial settlement, we will find such way without offending any great power. At any rate, the period of possession through the price of blood and victory is the time to formulate our purpose. Another opportunity will never come."—*Judge Peter S. Grosscup (United States District Court) in The Tribune, Chicago, May 3.*

Senator Morrill's Reasons for Opposing Annexation.—"I am unable to concur with the learned committee on foreign relations in regard to such annexation [of Hawaii] whether by treaty, by joint resolution, by flagrant executive usurpation, or in any manner which leaves an open door for their admission into the Union as a State.

"The undesirable character of the greater part of their ill-gathered races of population, gathered by contract to serve long years of semi-slavery by sugar employers, does not warrant and never can entitle them to an equal representation in the Senate of the United States with Virginia and Massachusetts or with Illinois and Colorado nor any other State. A new member, as a business matter, ought not to be pushed into the Union without the consent of all the present members. We can be their friend without taking them into our family.

"I do not suppose many Senators here will acknowledge that they favor the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands with the idea that they can be at once or ever admitted into the Union as a State. Yet they ought to know that by the terms here presented, copied as they have been from the moribund treaty, they are to be admitted into some back-door vestibule of the Union and may be then admitted as a State at the pleasure of Congress. A square denial and interdiction of this statehood to-day, tho embroidered on the breast of a joint resolution or branded on the rump of a treaty, will not bind any future Congress against admission, but might perhaps induce President Dole to inform us that anything less than as an equal to one of the stars of the Union would be unacceptable to him, and it is easy to predict what party would yield. If the islands should be annexed, no matter upon what terms, there would soon be here two men knocking at our doors for admission as Senators. As candidates, they may even now be weary of waiting.

"Whether or not we shall at the very next election have to wait until the returns are received from Honolulu to determine who has been elected President of the United States remains to be seen. . . . . .

"On our part the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is only an overdone example of the European colonial system. It belongs to and emanates from the aristocratic school of politics. It has no abhorrence of coolie labor, which is the double cousin of slavery. It covets prodigal expenditures and a big display of power. It does not listen to the still, small voice of peace, industry, and economy, but to the blast of the popular trumpet which would conquer worlds and reign over Hawaii rather than serve in heaven.

"My firm conviction, however, is that annexation of distant islands is not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, but is conspicuously repugnant thereto; nor is it in har-

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mony with the history or even with any of the recorded opinions of our earliest and ripest statesmen. . . . . .

"The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has never been included in any Republican platform. Hawaii was mentioned for the first time in the platform of 1896, and then merely to declare that 'the Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them,' but this was only the affirmation of the policy the United States has maintained for more than one hundred years.

"The Hawaiian annexation scheme hardly belongs to the present Administration, nor to the humanitarian war, and the time may come when even its present boldest advocates may not be unwilling to have it more justly known as an untimely seven-months' offspring of some previous Administration. . . . . .

"The Hawaiian Islands, if annexed, would prove as barren of military importance as of commercial, which is wholly based on our unfortunate grant of a free market for their sugar, and their annexation would be a source of weakness and no more desirable for the defense of the Pacific coast than the back side of the moon. . . . If annexation is to be our fate, at least two or three of our vessels of war, including one of our best battle-ships, should be sent forthwith to Honolulu, unless we intend to leave the islands as an easy prize to some idle Spanish gunboat. . . . .

"The formal annexation of Hawaii, under a one-man power, under a republic in name or whatever form of governmental experiment we may choose or be compelled to prescribe, will advertise the final wreckage of the Monroe doctrine, so long held dear by the American people. Self-respect will compel us to discard and seek a divorce from the glory of a connection with an historic measure to which the public opinion of mankind will at once pronounce us unworthy. We can not afford to denounce and forbid all acquisitions of territory in the Western hemisphere by European governments, even at the peril of war, and forthwith embark in a thus-bedamned enterprise ourselves. If we would have our yet unstained doctrine respected by others, we must scrupulously practise what we preach. . . . . .

"The historic policy of the republic of the United States for the hundred years just passed, based, as it has been, upon the sound doctrine promulgated by Washington in his farewell address with words of perennial wisdom against foreign entangling alliance, has taken root in the hearts of the American people, where it is treasured up as their political Bible and can not now be mocked at as merely an ancient tradition. Its acceptance has made the nation great, made it respected. If our fidelity to the well-ripened statesmanship of the Father of his country shall be perpetuated for the next hundred years as in the past, the honor, prosperity, and power of our republic, it may be safely predicted, will light and lead all the nations."—*From Senator Justin S. Morrill's Speech in the Senate Chamber, June 20.*

Professor Woolsey on Interests Involved in the Philippine Islands.—"There are three—yes, four—interests to be kept in sight [in regard to the Philippines]. These appertain to the former sovereign, to the inhabitants themselves, to the other trading powers whose commercial and political balance may be affected, and to the United States.

"(1) The rights of Spain:

"Military occupation does not wipe out the sovereignty of an invaded territory. That sovereignty may be incapable of assertion, yet it survives—in suspense, as it were—until either revived or removed by a treaty of peace. Spain will thus retain rights, even in case of complete conquest, which must be eventually weighed and adjusted. What line this will take must depend upon the influence of other powers, upon our own sense of expediency, and upon the fortune of war in other directions.

"(2) The rights of the Philippine Islanders:

"It would be unwarranted to say that no cession of these islands would be legitimate unless ratified by the wishes of their inhabitants. In a highly civilized community this is the modern tendency, tho even then yielding to political exigencies, as in Alsace-Lorraine. But it is a practical question whether the Philippines could be anything but a burden to this country if their transfer proved to be against the will of their millions of inhabitants, many already in revolt, and who are absolutely foreign to our blood, our usages, our laws, our ideals.

"(3) The interests of other powers:

"Here the vital question is how far the United States, by possession of the Philippines, would place itself within the European vortex, to be buffeted and cajoled, thwarted, and urged on, forced out from its safe and comfortable isolation into the treacherous sea of enmities and alliances. When Japan made peace with China at Simonoseki she received a slice of the mainland. Russia, France, and Germany combined to prevent this cession, and Japan had to content herself with an indemnity and Formosa. When we begin to trench upon the trading preserves of the great military powers, shall we be similarly treated? Would we submit to such treatment?

"(4) The rights and true interests of the United States:

"The right of conquest is something. The consciousness of bringing a better government is something. The prospect of a favorable vantage-ground for the extension of our Oriental trade is a temptation. But the problem is terribly complex. . . . . .

"What are the objections to the retention by the United States of the Philippines as a future part of its territory? Are they practical and sound, or are they chiefly ethical, like the one [danger of a war in defense of humanity becoming selfish aggression] already given?

"One relates to the form of government which could be applied to them. Our conquests hitherto, as well as our purchases, New Mexico and California, as well as Louisiana and Alaska, have brought us territory barely inhabited at all. But here are thickly populated islands, whose people are so mixed in race, so uncertain in quality of civilization, so destitute to all appearance in self-governing capacity, as to make it doubtful whether they could ever be brought into our Union as an integral part. For the present, at least, they must be governed with a strong hand. This might mean indefinite martial law; it might mean government by a commission or a govefnor appointed by the President, relying upon a military force for support. Either method might succeed temporarily, tho either method is liable to abuse. But neither offers a permanent solution. The satrap system is too repugnant to our political ideas. Nor can we confide in the selection of officials to man such a system until our civil service is better developed. . . . . .

"One other objection to a national policy which must involve large expenditures, closer political relations with other powers, and trade rivalries reaching to the ends of the earth relates to its effect upon domestic problems. We have several questions upon which national parties divide, a stable currency, a compromise tariff, and reform in various departments of national, state, and municipal politics. These must be settled soon and wisely, as many believe, if this republic is to successfully endure. But how can they be properly settled or advantageously considered if burning questions of foreign policy are complicated with them? Take, for instance, the one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of additional income which this policy of colonial expansion would require, or the much larger sum needed in case of actual war. (For war would be more likely than at present, just as a man is more likely to injure another if he has a weapon than if he has none.) To raise such revenue involves a dozen considerations like these: a national debt, issuing paper money, abolition of pension payments, lowering tariffs to make them more productive, an income tax, heavier internal taxation.

WILLIAM! YOU'RE TOO LATE.—*The Herald, New York.*

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"Is it not true that currency reform and sound tariff legislation would be very much interfered with, if not altogether prevented, by the financial necessities of a colonial policy? While the financial advantages of it, through extension of trade and finding new markets, can add but indirectly and insignificantly to the national income, for the colonial requirements must first be met. Otherwise our administration would be no better than Spain's. The fact is that the advocates of a colonial policy are carried away by the success of Great Britain in this direction as Germany has been, forgetting that English development has been the result of geographical isolation and centuries of effort.

"Without wasting rhetoric, these are matters to be seriously weighed before we decide to keep the Philippines—if we shall find ourselves their masters. And for one I am inclined to think that if, before the war is fought to a final issue, whether through mediation or Spanish initiative, peace should be restored on the basis of Cuban independence and a restoration of Manila, it would be a happy escape from a most perplexing situation."—*Theodore S. Woolsey, Professor of International Law, Yale University, in The Times, New York, May 30.*

Moorfield Storey Thinks Conquest Means Theft and National Decay.—"To seize any colony of Spain and hold it as our own is a violation of the principles upon which this Government rests, which we have preached to the world for centuries, and which we pledged ourselves to respect when this war was declared. Can any one tell why, if 'the people of the island of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent,' the people of Porto Rico are not entitled to like independence? The two islands are side by side, and their populations are substantially the same. A victory over Spain can not take from the people of Porto Rico the rights which we have called 'inalienable.' Why should Cuba, with its 1,600,000 people, have a right to freedom and self-government, and the 8,000,000 of people who dwell in the Philippine Islands be denied the same right? How can we justify the annexation of Hawaii, whose people, outside the small fraction now kept in power by us, are notoriously opposed to it? Across the path of our proposed aggression blaze not only the words of Washington and Lincoln and all the great founders and preservers of our Government, but our own declaration not two months old, and last of all the great commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"But it is said that there is a war necessity, or that we need indemnity. Can we exact our expenses from the enslaved people whom we interfered to help? Is Porto Rico more indebted to us than Cuba? Is the commandment 'Thou shalt not steal' qualified by the proviso 'unless it is necessary'? Necessity is the tyrant's plea. It is merely the will to take which is thus disguised. No necessity can justify us in disregarding the rights of others, especially a weaker nation. Nothing can wipe from our flag the disgrace if it floats over any but a free people. It should be enough that, if we adopt the policy of conquest, we are false to our principles and false to our express promises.

"But the case does not end here. We not only abandon the boasted Monroe doctrine upon which, with its recent extensions, we were insisting a few years ago. We not only disregard that wise policy of our non-intervention in European troubles which Washington preached, and which until now we have followed. We become a military power, burdened with a standing army and an enormous navy, threatened with complications thousands of miles away, and exposed to constant apprehensions. We take up the burden which is crushing Europe. . . . . .

"Our domestic difficulties will be neglected, for our attention will be divided. Our taxation must increase, our currency become more disordered, and, worse than all, the corruption which threatens us can not fail to spread. When we undertake to govern subject peoples separated from us by half the world, let us remember how we despoiled the Indians at our doors and how impossible it has been to keep that service pure. Let us not forget the carpet-bag government of our own Southern brothers, whose complaints fell on deaf ears, tho they spoke our language and we heard them every day. What think you shall we hear of wrong in Manila or the Ladrones, and how can we reform abuses there? Such a system means great increase of wealth and fresh fields for corruption. It means the growth of a class little accustomed to respect the rights of their inferiors. It means the spoils system enormously extended. It means not only imperialism abroad, but imperialism at home. When Rome began her career of conquest, the Roman republic began to decay. The spoils of the provinces debauched the Senate and the people, and the government which conquered Hannibal fell at the touch of Cæsar."—*From Moorfield Storey's Address at a Meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, June 15, which passed resolutions against a War of Conquest.*

BANK PROFITS ON THE NEW BONDS.

IT may seem paradoxical to the general reader to be told that the new bonds bearing 3-per-cent. interest will be more profitable to the banks as a basis of circulation than outstanding bonds bearing 4-per-cent. interest. But the New York *Financier* proves the truth of the statement as follows:

"Considerable interest attaches to the profit to be made on bank circulation based on the new government bonds at par, as against the profit on outstanding 4's. The following calculation will give a fair idea of the difference, valuing the 4's of 1925 at 125, a figure they have often touched, and assuming money to be on a 6-per-cent. basis:

Four-Per-Cent. Bonds 1925 at 125.

Interest on $100,000 bonds		$4,000
Interest on $90,000 circulation at 6 per cent		5,400
Gross receipts		$9,400
Deduct tax	$900	
Deduct sinking fund	384	
Deduct arbitrary expenses	100—	1,384
Net receipts		$8,016
Interest on cost of bonds at 6 per cent		7,500
Profit above 6 per cent. on transaction		$516
Percentage increase on net cash.		
Cost of $100,000 4-per-cent. bonds		$125,000
Circulation received		90,000
Net investment		$35,000
Interest on bonds		4,000
Less expense		1,384
Net cash increase (or 7½ per cent. on cash invested)		$2,616

Three-Per-Cent. Bonds at Par.

$100,000 bonds yield		$3,000
$90,000 circulation yield		5,400
Gross receipts		$8,400
Deduct tax	$900	
Deduct expense	100—	1,000
Net receipts		*$7,400
Interest on cost of bonds at 6 per cent		6,000
Profit above 6 per cent. on operation		$1,400
Percentage increase on net cash.		
Cost of bonds		$100,000
Circulation received		90,000
Net cash invested		$10,000
Interest on bonds at 3 per cent		3,000
Less taxes		1,000
Net cash income (or 20 per cent.)		$2,000

*No sinking fund required (bonds at par).

"The above figures are not constant, since the arbitrary expenses largely disappear with the first year. Enough is shown, however, to prove that the new 3's at par are more profitable as a basis of circulation than outstanding 4's at 125. Whether a bank favors a change depends largely on the price originally paid for the 4's. Another source of profit would lie in the additional bonds which could be purchased with the premium existing on the 4's. This is explained by a director of the Independence National in our Philadelphia letter [as follows]:

"'Touching upon the anxiety of the banks to secure the bonds, John Sailer, a director of the Independence National, said: "A strong inducement to subscribe is that the banks can receive from the Government a much larger percentage in circulation than by holding the present 4-per-cent. bonds which are selling at 124." That by selling these the banks could purchase over $600,000 of the three-per-cents., while in the 4's the Government would allow circulation of only a trifle over $450,000, and on the 3's the banks would be allowed $540,000, a difference of $90,000 for the same amount of capital invested.'"

Payment of Sealing Claims.—The sum of $473,151.26, paid to Great Britain on June 16, settled the account of this Government for claims of damages made under the Bering Sea award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration in 1893. That tribunal decided against our contention that Bering Sea was a closed sea, and declared that seizures of vessels beyond the three-mile limit by the United States were illegal and made us liable for damages. The

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amount of damages was finally fixed by an international commission, Congress having refused President Cleveland's proposal to make a lump payment by way of compromise. The award of the commission was announced to Congress by President McKinley on January 14 last (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 22) and the necessary appropriation was passed by both Houses of Congress last month. The New York *Tribune* points out that acceptance of a verdict against us from a tribunal of arbitration is a matter of nothing but moral constraint, and that "a just settlement of the controversy and a stedfast maintenance of the principle of international arbitration are of more value to this nation than $473,000." The Washington *Star* notes that "that payment clears the way to a satisfactory solution of the general Bering Sea seal controversy, which is entirely distinct in its scientific and practical bearings from the money question that grew out of the Paris award of 1892. The issue at present relates to the preservation of seal life on the Aleutian Islands. American experts claim that a continuation of the practise of pelagic or open-sea sealing will surely result in the extermination of the herds. Canadian experts, on the other hand, deny this proposition. Yet the fact remains that the herds, under the practises of the sealers, have latterly diminished seriously in numbers, and a large and profitable industry is in danger of termination. It is to be expected that in the light of recent international developments, with the aid of the feeling of good fellowship that now surrounds the two nations, a settlement of this dispute upon an equitable and practicable basis will speedily be effected."

POWERS OF CONGRESS OVER TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS.

IF we acquire the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or other new possessions, will Congress be limited by the federal Constitution in the form of government it can establish? The question is answered (indirectly) in the negative by a decision by Judge Morrow, of the United States circuit court of appeals sitting at San Francisco. The decision was rendered last month in a test case made on the constitutionality of the congressional enactment imposing on Alaska a law prohibiting the sale and importation of intoxicating liquors except by special permit. The contention against the law is thus summarized:

"It was contended that the law upon which the prosecution was based was unconstitutional, because the Government of the United States can exercise only those specific powers conferred upon it by the Constitution; that the Constitution guarantees to the citizen the right to own, hold, and acquire property, and makes no distinction as to the character of the property; that intoxicating liquors are property, and are subject to exchange, barter, and traffic, like any other commodity in which a right of property exists; that inasmuch as the power to regulate commerce was committed to Congress to relieve it from all restrictions, Congress can not itself impose restrictions upon commerce by prohibiting the sale of a particular commodity; and that, if Congress has the power to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the territories as a police regulation, it can only enact laws applicable to all the territories alike."

Judge Morrow in his decision answered these objections in the following words:

"The answer to these and the other like objections urged in the brief of counsel for defendants is found in the now well-established doctrine that the territories of the United States are entirely subject to the legislative authority of Congress. They are not organized under the Constitution, nor subject to its complex distribution of the powers of government as the organic law, but are the creation, exclusively, of the legislative department, and subject to its supervision and control. The United States having rightfully acquired the territory, and being the only government which can impose laws upon them, have the entire dominion and sovereignty, national and municipal, federal and state. Under this full and comprehensive authority, Congress has unquestionably the power to exclude intoxicating liquors from any or all of its territories, or limit their sale under such regulations as it may prescribe. It may legislate in accordance with the special needs of each locality, and vary its regulations to meet the circumstances of the people. Whether the subject elsewhere would be a matter of local police regulations or within the state control under some other power, it is immaterial to consider; in a territory all the functions of government are within the legislative jurisdiction of Congress, and may be exercised through a local government or directly by such legislation as we have now under consideration."

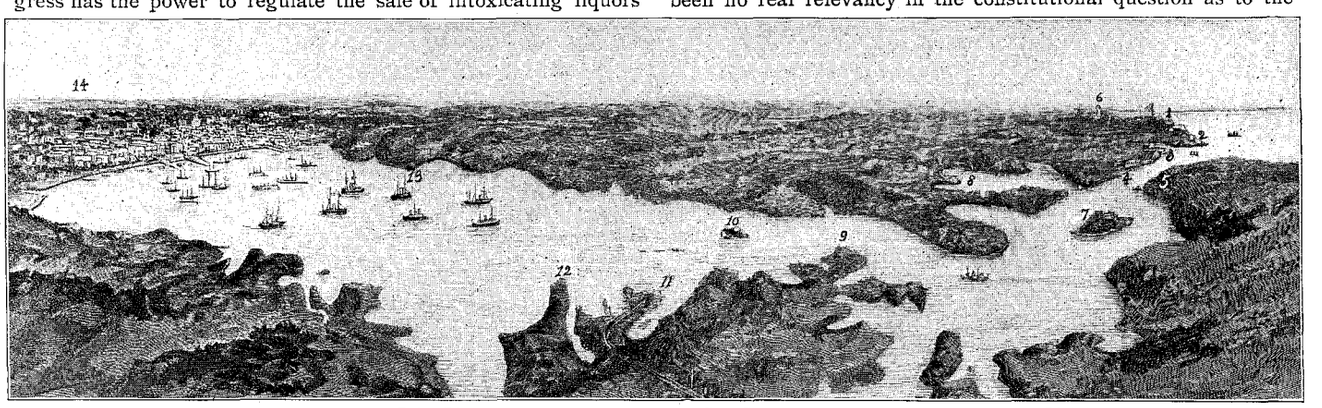
Reviewing this decision the New York *Evening Post* says:

"This position was fortified by the citation of many decisions of United States courts which leave no shadow of doubt that it can not be overthrown. It will be seen that it covers the whole ground. If the United States were to acquire Porto Rico and the Philippines, for example, it could govern either absolutely according to the will of Congress. That body might establish one form of government for Porto Rico and another totally different for the Philippines; it could let some people or all people vote in Porto Rico, and none in the Philippines; it could establish a high-license system in Porto Rico, and pass a prohibitory law for the Philippines; in short, it would possess all the functions of government for both, and could exercise those functions in the case of either as it chose.

"Whether a Congress sitting at Washington could wisely govern possessions on the other side of the globe is a fair question for argument. But the recent decision of the court of appeals at San Francisco shows that the question whether Congress can legally govern territory so remote and peopled by a race so different from our own is not a matter for dispute."

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"It seems to us a very proper decision, since it merely affirms that the United States possesses a sovereign right common to all nations. If our Government did not have the power to acquire territory, and to legislate for such territory according to its special needs, we should not be a nation of full and adequate powers. As a matter of fact, since Jefferson bought Louisiana there has been no real relevancy in the constitutional question as to the



14, City of Santiago. 13, Point Blanca. 10, Cayo Ratones. 11, Point Varey. 12, Sal Point. 9, Limeta Point. 8, Nispero Bay. 6, Lighthouse. 7, Cayo Smith. 1, Morro Castle. 2, Morrillo Point. 3, Estrella Battery. 4, Santa Catalina Fort. 5, Fort La Zocapa. X, The Sunken *Merrimac*.

THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH).

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nation's right to expand. As for differences in legislation for different localities, Americans are the last people to insist upon uniformity when under their state system a bewildering multiplicity of diverse laws exists on suffrage, divorce, crime, commerce—on all subjects conceivable. As for holding the heathen in subjection by a semi-military or bureaucratic government, it is no worse to withhold the franchise from the Malays than to take from the Southern negroes the right of voting—nowise so bad as to forbid it to women.

"The constitutional right is not involved in the issue of territorial expansion. It is a simple question of 'ought we?' We would not violate the Constitution in annexing the Philippines or the heart of China. Indeed, by constitutional means we could, if we desired, change our form of government into an absolute monarchy and call one of Victoria's grandsons to the throne. The point is that to depart from the practise of the past, which has been to regard territories as embryo states, would be revolutionary. Imperialism means revolution, and the revolutionists of the day are the imperialists."

REMOVALS AND CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

IN view of conflicting decisions of lower courts regarding the power of removal under civil-service law, a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States which was recently recorded is important. A West Virginia collector of internal revenue had transferred a gager and appointed his successor, whereupon Circuit Judge Jackson issued a writ of injunction to protect the gager from what was held to be a violation of the civil-service law. On appeal the Supreme Court reverses Judge Jackson, holding that—

"if the assignment of some one to duty as gager at the Hannis distillery in the place of the plaintiff did not work his removal from office, a court of equity ought not to assume to control the discretion which the executive department has in all matters. Interference by the judicial department would lead to the utmost confusion in the management of executive affairs."

This is equivalent, in the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post*, to saying that—

"it is for the chief executive to secure the carrying out of the civil-service rules in good faith by subordinates. The remedy lies with him, and to him aggrieved officials should go for redress of alleged wrongs. The merit system is established by law, but the various presidential orders issued thereunder are intended solely for the guidance of executive officials. The courts have nothing to do with them. If the orders are ignored and violated, the President will know how to punish disobedience."

The Philadelphia *Record*, however, avers that the decision leaves the question almost where it was before:

"On technical grounds the court has not dealt with the question whether the judicial tribunals have a right to cooperate with the executive department in enforcing the law, or whether this entire subject belongs exclusively to the executive department of the Government. On this point there are two diametrically opposite opinions of the lower courts in regard to the civil-service law awaiting final decision. But whatever may be the ultimate decision in the cases before the court, it may be assumed that the success or failure of the civil-service law must depend upon the disposition of the man who wields the supreme executive power of this Government."

The Chicago *Chronicle* points out that the Supreme Court does not say that the federal courts have no jurisdiction in cases of direct violation of the act in making removals or appointments:

"All that the federal Supreme Court decided was that if a change of assignment of a gager from a distillery actually would work his removal from office a court of equity could not interfere to prevent the change. There could be no 'government by injunction' to interfere with the executive department in assigning employees to their duties. . . . It says that even if the transfer from a position effected a removal from office the remedy was not by injunctional proceedings in a court of equity. What the remedy is the court does not say. So there is another judicial question left open which the court might have settled by going a single step forward in its decision."

CALENDAR OF THE WAR.

MAY 31: The steamer *Florida* returns to Key West, having landed nearly 400 Cuban volunteers with arms and ammunition in Cuba. Commodore Schley's squadron bombards the fortifications at Santiago de Cuba to ascertain the location and strength of the Spanish batteries; three of them are silenced. A run on the Bank of Spain is reported.

June 1: Rear-Admiral Sampson arrives off Santiago de Cuba and commands the squadron of about sixteen war-ships. The Spanish Government entrusts the Bank of Spain with negotiations for a loan of one billion pesetas at 4 per cent. Señor Castelar's criticism of the Queen Regent causes discussion in Spain.

June 3: Richmond P. Hobson, assistant naval constructor, with six companions—Osborn Deignan, George F. Phillips, Francis Kelly, George Charette, Daniel Montague, J. C. Murphy, and Randolph Clausen—sink the steel collier *Merrimac* in the narrow channel of Santiago de Cuba in order to block the harbor. They fall into the hands of the commander of the Spanish fleet, Admiral Cervera, who sends word to Admiral Sampson that they are safe, adding a tribute to their bravery, and offering to exchange them for Spanish prisoners. A steam launch in command of Naval Cadet Powell follows the *Merrimac* into the Spanish fire, for the purpose of picking up Hobson and his men.

June 4: The gunboat *Marietta*, which left Sitka, Alaska, December 9, and San Francisco, January 16, arrives at Key West. A letter from Lieutenant Carranza, formerly Spanish naval *attaché* in Washington, showing the existence of an elaborate spy system in this country, is made public. Captain Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the flag-ship *Olympia*, in the battle of Manila, dies at Kobe, Japan. The amended war-revenue bill passes the Senate and goes to a conference committee of both Houses of Congress.

June 6: The monitor *Monterey* and the collier *Brutus* sailed from San Francisco for Manila. Admiral Dewey reports that the Philippine insurgents have won several victories in the province of Cavite, "taken prisoners about 1,800 men, 50 officers, of the Spanish troops, not native," and that Cavite arsenal has been prepared for occupation by United States troops. Another bombardment of Spanish batteries takes place at Santiago, silencing fortifications and wrecking the Spanish ship *Reina Mercedes*.

June 7: Aguinaldo, insurgent leader in the Philippines, proclaims the independence of the islands under the protection of the United States.

June 8: Captain-General Augustin notifies the Spanish Government of his inability to hold Manila against two enemies—the insurgents and Admiral Dewey. John Morley, M.P., speaks against Anglo-Saxon alliance.

June 9: The President nominates J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, to be major-general of volunteers, and pardons Captain John D. Hart, who had been imprisoned for filibustering. The House of Representatives adopts the conference report on the war-revenue bill.

June 10: The Senate adopts the conference report on the war-revenue bill. War-ships assemble at Port Tampa, Fla., to convoy troops to Santiago. Six hundred marines are landed on the eastern shore of Guantanamo bay, east of Santiago, and "Camp McCalla" is established.

June 11: The Spaniards attack the marines at Camp McCalla, beginning at 5 P.M. The attack is made from the thickets and underbrush and continues in this fashion all night. Four Americans are killed. Reinforcements are landed from the *Marblehead* and from the *Texas* on the morning of the 12th.

June 12: The combined fire of the marines and the *Texas*, *Marblehead*, *Panther*, and *Abaranda* drives the Spaniards from their position, and Camp McCalla is moved to a more protected position. The Spanish torpedo-boat *Terror* is at San Juan, Porto Rico, for repairs.

June 13: Desultory fighting continues at Guantanamo. The Spaniards attack the camp at 4 A.M., but are repulsed. Two Americans are killed and three wounded. The President signs the war-revenue bill. Lieut. Victor Blue reports to Admiral Sampson that he has seen all the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago. The first military expedition to Santiago embarks at Port Tampa, Fla.; it consists of 29 transports and about 17,000 men under command of Gen. W. R. Shafter. Fourteen ships of the navy convoy them.

June 14: At Guantanamo, marines and Cuban allies make sorties against the Spaniards, killing and wounding a large number, taking eighteen prisoners, destroying a Spanish blockhouse and a heliograph station. The dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* is tested against fortifications at Santiago.

June 15: A fort between the outer and inner harbor at Guantanamo is destroyed by the *Texas*, *Suwanee*, and *Marblehead*. The second Manila expedition, 4,200 men, sails from San Francisco.

June 16: Admiral Sampson again bombards forts at the entrance of Santiago harbor. The Bank of Spain agrees to loan the Government twenty-eight million pesetas.

June 17: Admiral Dewey reports (from Cavite, June 12) that insurgents practically surround Manila (having taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely) and that they do

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not intend to take the city at the present time. He adds that twelve merchant vessels with his permission are anchored in the bay with refugees on board under guard of neutral men-of-war. "The health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander-in-chief arrives to-day. Three German, two British, one French, one Japanese men-of-war now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected." A portion of the Cadiz reserve squadron under Admiral Camara sails eastward.

June 18: Advices from Honolulu state that the first United States expedition to the Philippines, having been enthusiastically received and having obtained coal, sailed from that port on June 4. A manifesto in favor of peace is issued by inhabitants of Catalonia, Spain.

June 19: Cubans capture Cuero, a town thirteen miles from Santiago, and establish a courier service for Admiral Sampson.

June 20: General Shafter's expedition to Santiago is sighted in the Windward Passage. The Spanish Government refuses to exchange Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions at present, because of knowledge they have gained within the Spanish fortifications. It is reported that Manila is completely surrounded by insurgents. Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, in an interview, states that a rising against the Government has been postponed only because the nation is in difficulty.

June 21: General Shafter's expedition arrives off Santiago. General Shafter, Admiral Sampson, and the insurgent General Garcia confer on shore. The British consul at Santiago says that Hobson and his companions have been taken from Morro Castle to the city of Santiago. The *Vesuvius* wrecks the garrison on Cayo Smith, Santiago harbor. Direct cable communication is established between Washington and Guantanamo, Cuba. The Cadiz fleet is sighted off Carthagena. The *Zafiro*, Dewey's depatch-boat, is ordered to leave Chinese waters.

June 22: General Shafter's army begins to land at Baiquiri, east of Santiago, under protection of the fleet. There is little resistance. While shelling the batteries at Cabanas one man is killed on the *Texas*. The report that bodies of Americans killed at Guantanamo were mutilated is denied by the surgeon-general on the United States hospital ship, *Solace*.

June 23: The landing of General Shafter's army is completed without accident. Sixteen hundred men sail from Newport News to reinforce General Shafter's army.

June 24: Spaniards attack the advance of the United States army, and in the engagement 13 Americans, including several of the "Rough Riders," are killed. It is estimated that 50 American privates are wounded. The Spanish loss is supposed to be much greater, and the Spanish army is compelled to retreat. Five thousand Cubans join the general movement against Santiago. The Spanish Cortes is dissolved and martial law is proclaimed in Madrid; there are rumors that the cabinet will resign as a preliminary to peace negotiations.

June 26: The troops under Generals Shafter and Garcia are within a few miles of Santiago, where the Spanish forces have concentrated for defense. A second detachment of reinforcements leaves Newport News. Admiral Camara's fleet from Cadiz reaches Port Said, Egypt, at the entrance of the Suez Canal. The third Manila expedition, 4,000 men, embarks at San Francisco.

HOW TO GET INTO THE UNION.

Quickest way would be simply to hoist the Spanish flag.
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

COUNT ARTHUR P. CASSINI,

The New Ambassador from Russia, now at Washington.

WE can bottle Spain, but there isn't any hope of preserving her.—*The Times, Denver.*

THE Declaration of Independence seems to be making a triumphal tour of the world.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

LET us not be too hard on the Spaniards who rob their government. There are others.—*The Star, Washington.*

THERE was a time when tea-drinking was not as patriotic in this country as it is at present.—*The Journal, Providence.*

A HALT should be called on annexation. If we take in all foreigners, who will be left to pay the taxes?—*The Record, Chicago.*

IF Lieutenant Hobson were like some men we know, he would seize the opportunity, when exchanged, to run for Congress.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WE are patiently waiting for another Republican instalment of the beautiful story concerning the divorce of wheat and silver.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

HAVING encountered so many difficulties in his efforts to govern the country as it is, Mr. Bryan naturally objects to enlarging it.—*The News, Detroit.*

RIGHT IN THEIR LINE.—"There is one job the New York 7th wouldn't refuse." "What's that?" "Conquering the Society Islands."—*The Record, Chicago.*

ALL the confusion about the movements of Camara's fleet would be dispelled if the admiral's name were correctly spelled—Chimera.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

VERY little of the money which young Leiter lost was his own, so it will have to be admitted that he has considerable ability as a financier, after all.—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

THE ONLY POSSIBLE TRANSACTION.—"Well," said the Spaniard, as he turned in for his siesta, "there's no use of our borrowing trouble." "I know it," replied the minister of finance. "But it's the only thing we can get without collateral."—*The Star, Washington.*

TRIPS around the lakes from Buffalo to Duluth or Chicago will be more popular than ever before this year; California and Colorado resorts and Alaskan excursions are attracting attention. It is really getting to be "the thing" for Americans to see America as well as Europe.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

TURN ABOUT.—"Hadn't you orter kind o' be easy with the government on the way it's runnin' the war?" she inquired gently. "Oh, I dunno," replied Mr. Corntossel, as he riffled the leaves of a report from the Agricultural Department. "Ez long ez the government ondertakes to teach me how ter run a farm, I don't see why I shouldn't git back with a few remarks about the Board of Strategy."—*The Star, Washington.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW FORCE IN MODERN LITERATURE.

"THE only movement that is saying new things" in contemporary literature—such is the characterization of the present Celtic movement in British and Irish educated circles made by one prominently identified with it, W. B. Yeates, in the current *Cosmopolis*. The imagination of the world, he says, is ready for a new intoxication, and the Celtic movement, by opening a new fountain of beautiful and significant legends, is alone able to satisfy the craving manifested by the reaction against rationalism and materialism. Literature, it is claimed, will be and is being invigorated and elevated by the Celtic elements.

What are the distinctive Celtic elements? Mr. Yeates first quotes Renan and Matthew Arnold as follows on the point:

"Ernest Renan described what he held to be Celtic characteristics in 'The Poetry of the Celtic Races.' 'No race communed so intimately as the Celtic race with the lower creation, or believed it to have so big a share of moral life.' The Celtic race had 'a realistic naturalism,' 'a love of nature for herself, a vivid feeling for her magic, commingled with the melancholy a man knows when he is face to face with her and thinks he hears her communing with him about his origin and his destiny.' 'It has worn itself out in mistaking dreams for realities,' and 'compared with the classical imagination the Celtic imagination is indeed the infinite contrasted with the finite.' 'Its history is one long lament, it still recalls its exiles, its flights across the seas.' 'If at times it seems to be cheerful, its tear is not slow to glisten behind the smile. Its songs of joy end as elegies; there is nothing to equal the delightful sadness of its national melodies.' Matthew Arnold, in 'The Study of Celtic Literature,' has accepted this passion for nature, this imaginativeness, this melancholy, as Celtic characteristics, but has described them more elaborately. The Celtic passion for nature comes almost more from a sense of her 'mystery' than of her 'beauty,' and it adds 'charm and magic' to nature, and the Celtic imaginativeness and melancholy are alike 'a passionate, turbulent, indomitable reaction against the despotism of fact.' The Celt is not melancholy, as Faust or Werther are melancholy, from 'a perfectly definite motive,' but because of something about him 'unaccountable, defiant, and titanic.'"

Mr. Yeates only partially indorses this view, but he goes even farther than Renan and Arnold in his estimate of the contribution of the Celt to the highest literature and poetry of recent and modern times. He writes:

"Matthew Arnold has said that if he were asked 'where English got its turn for melancholy and its turn for natural magic,' he 'would answer with little doubt that it got much of its melancholy from a Celtic source, with no doubt at all that from a Celtic source it got nearly all its natural magic.' I will put this differently and say that literature dwindles to a mere chronicle of circumstance, or passionless phantasies, and passionless meditations, unless it is constantly flooded with the passions and beliefs of ancient times, and that of all the fountains of the passions and beliefs of ancient times in Europe, the Slavonic, the Finnish, the Scandinavian, and the Celtic, the Celtic alone has been for centuries close to the main river of European literature. It has again and again brought 'the vivifying spirit' 'of excess' into the arts of Europe. Ernest Renan has told how the visions of purgatory seen by pilgrims to Longe Derg—once visions of the pagan underworld, as the hollow tree that bore the pilgrim to the holy island was alone enough to prove—gave European thought new symbols of a more abundant penitence; and had so great an influence that he has written: 'It can not be doubted for a moment that to the number of poetical themes Europe owes to the genius of the Celt is to be added the framework of the divine comedy.' A little later the legends of Arthur and his table, and of the Holy Grail, once the cauldron of the Irish god, the Dagda, changed the literature of Europe, and it may be changed, as it were the very roots of man's emotions by their influence on the spirit, of chivalry and on the spirit of romance; and later still Shakespeare found his Puck and his Mab, and one knows not how much else of his fairy kingdom, in Celtic legend; and Spenser, living in Celtic Ireland where the fairies were part of men's daily lives, set the fairy kingdom over all the kingdoms of romance; while at the beginning of our own day Sir Walter Scott gave Highland legends and Highland excitability so great a mastery over all romance that they seem romance herself. In our own time Scandinavian tradition, thanks to the imagination of Richard Wagner and of William Morris, whose 'Sigurd the Volsung' is surely the most epical of modern poems, and of the earlier and, as I think, greater Dr. Ibsen, has created a new romance, and through the imagination of Richard Wagner, become the most passionate element in the arts of the modern world. There is indeed but one other element that is almost as passionate, the still unfaded legends of Arthur and of the Holy Grail; and now a new fountain of legends, and, as scholars have said, a more abundant fountain than any in Europe, is being opened, the great fountain of Gaelic legends; the tale of Deirdre, who alone among the women who have set men mad was at once the white flame and the red flame, wisdom and loveliness; the tale of the Sons of Turran, with its unintelligible mysteries, an old Grail Quest as I think; the tale of the four children changed into four swans, and lamenting over many waters; the tale of the love of Cuchullain for an immortal goddess, and his coming home to a mortal woman in the end; the tale of his many battles at the ford with that dear friend he kissed before the battles, and over whose dead body he wept when he had killed him; the tale of the flight of Grainne with Diarmaid, strangest of all tales of the fickleness of woman, and the tale of the coming of Oisin out of fairyland, and of his memories and lamentations."

The symbolical movement which, according to Mr. Yeates, has come to perfection in Germany in Wagner, in England in the pre-Raphaelites, and in France in Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, Mallormé, and Maeterlinck, and which has stirred the imagination of such artists as Ibsen and D'Annunzio, is the product of Celtic and similar influences. The arts, he says, have tended to become religious and are seeking to create a sacred book. But this being the tendency, what follows? Mr. Yeates concludes thus: "The arts must, as religious thought has always done, utter themselves through legends; and the Slavonic and Finnish legends tell of strange woods and seas, and the Scandinavian legends are held by a great master and tell also of strange woods and seas, and the Welsh legends are held by almost as many great masters as the Greek legends; while the Irish legends move among known woods and seas and have so much of a new beauty that they may well give the opening century its most memorable symbols."

WAGES OF LITERATURE IN LONDON.

NOWHERE else, says William H. Rideing (in *North American Review* for June), do the wages of literature range between such extremes as in London. And he proceeds to cite illustrations of each extreme. First as to the unknown author:

"Authors who are unknown or little known in this country are far better off than those of a similar class there, who are often paid little more than a typewriter would receive for the mere work of copying. These are the compilers of books and articles of information, the writers of stories of adventure for boys, and the editors of popular editions of the classics, whom we may find by the dozen delving in the twilight of the British Museum reading-room, and munching dry biscuits for luncheon as they bend over their beggarly tasks. Spenser's works complete for a shilling, good paper and binding, original notes and a new biographical preface—paper labels and deckel edges. What a marvel of cheapness combined with good taste! The editor is a university man, and has given himself to the work for two or three months. It is to be hoped he enjoys it and can assuage hunger with glory, for all the money he receives from the publishers is ten or twelve pounds."

The author of one of a certain series of biographies is lucky if he gets twenty pounds. A trained journalist, temporarily out of

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a place, showed the MS. of a book of adventure he had written to order, 90,000 words, for twenty-five pounds. Mr. Rideing proceeds:

"I have in mind a volume of short stories, the genius of which is recognized by some of the best critics. Some of them were first published in such magazines as *Blackwood's*, a proof presumptive that it is not mere idiosyncrasy or a manifestation of 'faddishness' that sets them in a high place. They have a subtlety in fathoming human nature which recalls Balzac, and, tho the author is a young woman, their style is restrained and polished, rich yet orderly, firm and temperate, as a woman's style rarely is. But, working steadily at her art for a year, she has been unable to make more than a hundred pounds, and is being forced out of her natural vocation to support herself by writing letters to provincial newspapers."

But the path of the author who has happened to win popularity is in London paved with pounds, shillings, and pence. The sum of $100 per 1,000 words is a common fee for such, and Mr. Rideing knows of one case where $135 was paid and of another where $175 was demanded. He gives the following facts concerning a recent novel:

"Let us figure on one novel of which I have some information. The author received $18,000 for its use serially in the United States, and about the same sum for its use in an English magazine during the same period—that is, $36,000 in all. When it had run its course through twelve numbers of the magazines, it became his property again to publish in a book. The book was published at six shillings a copy there, and here at a dollar and a half a copy. Altogether, fully one hundred and fifty thousand copies of it (probably more) have been sold, and assuming the royalty to be only 20 per cent., we have $45,000 to add to the previously mentioned $36,000. This gives us a total of $81,000—far more than George Eliot received for her masterpiece or Disraeli in the heyday of his glory as the prodigy of politics and literature for his, or Thackeray, the supreme genius of English fiction, for his. Yet the earning power of the book is by no means exhausted. Cheaper editions are to appear, adding to the revenue, and royalties for serial use in far-off colonies. The Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, and the rights of translation are still to be reckoned, and then the story is to be turned into a play, which is not likely to bring the author less than $50,000, and may bring him twice or thrice $50,000 more. This, of course, is a very exceptional case, and such a success is not often repeated, but the successful practise of the art of the novelist is in many instances nowadays as lucrative as the practise of law or medicine or painting, which it never was before."

HELPS AND HINDRANCES TO LITERARY STYLE.

IN addressing the Bodley Literary Society, of Oxford, lately, on "Style in English Prose," Mr. Frederic Harrison began by assuring his hearers that he found himself talking on a subject of which he knew nothing—a very safe statement, inasmuch as he immediately proceeded to disprove it. *The Nineteenth Century* (June) publishes the address in full, and the burden of it is that literary style is a subtle thing that can not be imparted. One must be born to it, and any attempt to catch it from another simply results in the vice of imitation. Nevertheless, if no teaching can impart the necessary knowledge, skilful teaching may improve one in part, and Mr. Harrison proceeds to point out some of the helps and hindrances to improvement. One of the things he says is that a young student should trouble himself as little as possible about his style, and he gives his reasons for this advice:

"When he does, it too often becomes the art of clothing thin ideas in well-made garments. To gain skill in expression before he has got thoughts or knowledge to express, is somewhat premature; and to waste in the study of form those irrevocable years which should be absorbed in the study of things, is mere decadence and fraud. The young student—*ex hypothesi*—has to learn, not to teach. His duty is to digest knowledge, not to popularize it and carry it abroad. It is a grave mental defect to parade an external polish far more mature than the essential matter within. Where the learner is called on to express his thoughts in formal compositions—and the less he does this the better—it is enough that he put his ideas or his knowledge (if he has any) in clear and natural terms. But the less he labors the flow of his periods the more truly is he the honest learner, the less is his risk of being the smug purveyor of the crudities with which he has been crammed, the farther is he from becoming one of those voluble charlatans whom the idle study of language so often breeds."

A growing tendency in the university is deprecated, that of making a considerable part of education turn on "the art of serving up gobbets of prepared information in essays more or less smooth and correct—more or less successful imitations of the viands that are cooked for us daily in the press."

About all that can be laid down as law in style is embraced in a sentence of Mme. de Sévigné: "Never forsake what is natural; you have molded yourself in that vein, and this produces a perfect style." More than this can not be said. "Be natural, be simple, be yourself; shun artifices, tricks, fashions. Gain the tone of ease, plainness, self-respect. To thine own self be true. Speak out frankly that which you have thought out within your own brain and have felt within your own soul." The secret of Wordsworth, of Goldsmith, and Homer is that they never tried to get outside of the natural, the simple, the homely.

Mr. Harrison doubts if any English prose, when judged by the canons of perfect style, can be matched with the highest triumphs of French prose. "In prose literature it is a French gift, and seems given as yet to the French alone. Italians, Spaniards, and Russians have an uncertain, casual, and fitful style, and Germans since Heine have no style at all." He declares that Molière, Mme. de Sévigné, Voltaire, and Sainte-Beuve are masters of style. Plato he gives the place of honor as the greatest master of prose in recorded history. In Boccaccio's "Decameron" is a style of strange fascination started suddenly into life with hardly any earlier models.

Prose is always a plant of later growth than poetry. While fairly good prose is much more common than fairly good verse, he maintains that truly fine prose is more rare than truly fine poetry. "The very freedom of prose, its want of conventions, of settled prosody, of musical inspiration, give wider scope for failure and afford no beaten paths."

The higher triumphs of prose come later and to fewer than do the great triumphs of verse. "In spite of the splendor of Bacon and of Milton, of Jeremy Taylor and of Hooker, and whatever be the virility of Bunyan and Dryden, I can not hold that the age of mature English prose had been reached until we come to Defoe, Swift, Addison, Berkeley, and Goldsmith. These are the highest types we have attained." Of Johnson, Burke, Gibbon, Macaulay, and Carlyle, he says they are far from perfect as writers and positively fatal if taken as models. Charles Lamb and Thackeray, he thinks, of all the English writers of this century come nearest to Voltaire and Mme. de Sévigné in purity of diction, clearness, ease, grace, and wit. John Ruskin "had powers which, had he cared to train them before he set about to reform the world, would have made him the noblest master who ever used the tongue of Milton."

Those writers are commended for study who have no imitators and who have founded no schools, as, in the English, Swift, Hume, Goldsmith, Thackeray, and Froude. Meredith, he says, is too whimsical, Ruskin often too rhapsodical, Stevenson too "precious," George Eliot too laboriously enameled and erudite.

Students are advised to think out clearly in their own minds and then put in the simplest words that offer, just as if telling it to a friend. They are warned against slang, vulgarity, and long sentences. Latin words are not condemned, because English

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now consists of Latin as well as Saxon; "but wherever a Saxon word is enough, use it; because if it have all the fulness and precision you need, it is the more simple, the more direct, the more homely."

Imitation in literature is declared a mischief. "Johnson, Macaulay, Carlyle, Dickens, Ruskin, have been the cause of flooding us with cheap copies of their special manner. And even now Meredith, Stevenson, Swinburne, and Pater lead the weak to ape their airs and graces. All imitation in literature is an evil."

But it is iterated that the reading of the best books improves the style, and that Swift, Defoe, and Goldsmith are best exponents of pure English. The address concludes with the following high praise of "another and greater book":

"The Book which begot English prose still remains its supreme type. The English Bible is the true school of English literature. It possesses every quality of our language in its highest form—except for scientific precision, practical affairs, and philosophic analysis. It would be ridiculous to write an essay on metaphysics, a political article, or a novel in the language of the Bible. Indeed, it would be ridiculous to write anything at all in the language of the Bible. But if you care to know the best that our literature can give in simple, noble prose—mark, learn, and inwardly digest the Holy Scriptures in the English tongue."

THE CAREER OF THE YOUNGER DUMAS.

FIRST ARTICLE.

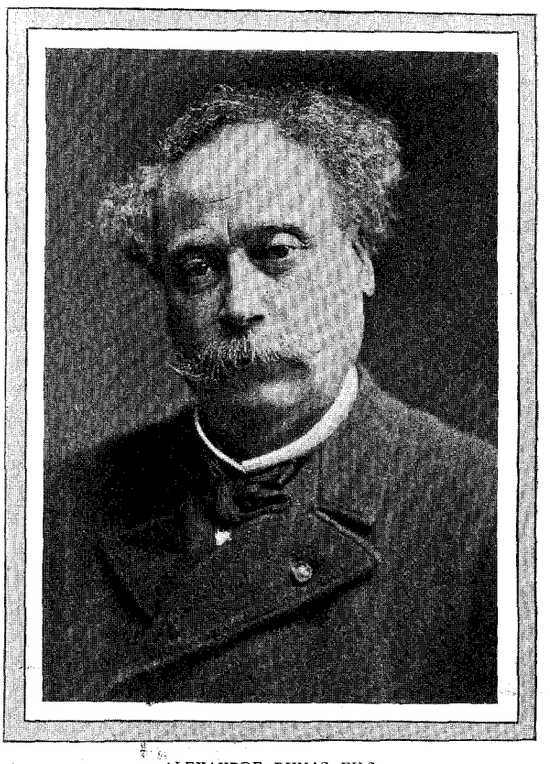
IN Alexandre Dumas, the son, author of "Camille," and for many years a dominant power in the dramatic and literary circles of France, terminated a most extraordinary line. In a couple of articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (March 15 and April 1) M. Maurice Spronck begins by calling attention to the ancestry of Dumas, and by tracing the determining influences of heredity upon his character. The founder of the line which he terminated was the Marquis Antoine-Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie, colonel and commissary-general of the artillery, and the devoted friend of Richelieu. When he left Europe and settled on the island of San Domingo, this magnificent nobleman fell in love with a little negress, Cosette Dumas, one of the slaves on his plantation. According to some authorities, they were married, and, in any event, he installed her as the mistress of his house. "From such a union could only spring," the narrator exclaims, "*a monster*, using the word in its Latin sense; that is to say, an exceptional being—*hors nature*."

Such a "monster" was Gen. Alexandre Dumas, the son of the marquis and the negress. In this colossal mulatto all the latent energies of unknown savage tribes, fecundated by a race fully mature and highly civilized, suddenly effloresced. The tales that are told of him read like the legends of a mythical hero. His strength was fabulous. It is said that he could break a helmet with his teeth; in passing beneath the beam of a house, he would throw his arms over it and lift his horse between his legs; once in the Tyrol, in defending a bridge, he put to flight, with his single arm, the whole advance guard of the Austrian army. Fortunately for himself the wars of the Republic and the Empire afforded him a grand field for the display of his vast energies. He followed Napoleon to Egypt, and even among the men of that prodigious period was regarded as a man apart—almost superhuman.

M. Spronck continues as follows:

"Dumas *père*, the son of the general, has himself been called *a force of nature*, and the term is well applied. Nevertheless, even in him, the primitive type was in a measure attenuated. Proportioned like a Hercules, born to produce, capable of pouring forth for half a century, without apparent fatigue, hundreds of volumes, tragedies, dramas, histories, romances, travels, comedies, he attacked literature as his father assaulted the enemy, overthrowing, leveling, upsetting whatever opposed him. Even at the present day, when we are at a sufficient distance to judge him coolly and without exaggeration, we are obliged to confess that he was an astonishing phenomenon, apart from our time, our manners, and even from the race itself. Nevertheless, admitting all this, he was a less splendid type of humanity than the formidable soldier of the republic and of Bonaparte. The domain of fiction sufficed for his exuberance. He was content to describe what the others accomplished."

General Dumas married into the bourgeoisie; his wife was Mlle. Labouret, the daughter of an excellent family, in good



ALEXANDRE DUMAS, FILS.

position, and with the tranquil, simple tastes and habits of their class. The child of this union was the future author of the "Three Musketeers."

The mother of Dumas *fils* was an honest, industrious, self-sacrificing seamstress. At his birth he was registered merely as *Alexandre, son of Marie Catherine Lebay, father unknown.* If the placid Labouret strain had some effect upon the descendant of the heroic general, the influence of this excellent Catherine in molding the organization and character of her son is far more apparent. The depleting and transforming of the ancestral type was at this step rapid and decisive. His biographer writes:

"Despite his robust constitution, Dumas *fils* does not greatly resemble either of his astonishing ancestors. He is a man of our time, of our race, and of our civilization. At the end of three generations the fantastic and romantic line of paladins returned to the common level. And yet, even in the last of them, there are signs of his composite origin. If from his mother and grandmother he inherited a strong bent for practical regularity, good sense sometimes very circumspect, and moral aspirations that were often narrow and commonplace, he derived from his paternal forbears an ardent imagination, an innate need of incessant combat, and an aggressive individuality which, in a time of religious renaissance, would have made him the most obdurate of legislators or the most intolerant of apostles, and at the time of the Revolution would have ranked him among the most remorseless of the Jacobins, and under an absolute monarchy would either have drawn him into a conspiracy or compelled him to become Prime Minister, after the manner of Richelieu and Bismarck."

Leaving the question of heredity, Dumas *fils* was profoundly influenced by his early training, which was scarcely less unusual than his ancestry. At the Institution Goubert, where he was sent to be educated, he was abominably persecuted by his young companions, who, knowing of his illegitimate birth, spared him none of the humiliations and torments which their savage instincts

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suggested. "Blows, injuries, insults, scoffs, brutal attacks, and sly innuendoes, obscene allusions to his mother's social position —nothing was lacking."

The effect upon the child was deplorable. He went through terrible crises, physical and psychological; his health suffered, his growth was arrested; there was danger that his mind would be permanently darkened. Finally, in his morbid misery, he was thrown into a state of strange religious exaltation, imagining that, like Christ, he was predestined to be persecuted by mankind, and, like Him, through suffering and sacrifices, to accomplish a sacred mission. He subjected himself to cruel fasts and flagelations, to prepare for the life of martyrdom and the death by torment that was to open to him the kingdom of heaven. The culmination of these visions and ecstasies was a brain fever that threatened his life, but no doubt saved his reason. After his recovery, he gradually regained his mental poise.

Tho these harsh experiences left a terrible and ineffaceable impress upon the mind of the sufferer, he was not embittered and perverted by them, as might have been expected. In the opinion of his biographer, so far from being wholly injurious, they promoted, in some respects, his normal development:

"Thrown back upon himself, the young Alexandre contracted the habit of solitary reflection, and the taste for observation that goes with it. He learned to distrust appearances, and to seek causes distant and difficult to be apprehended; and thus prepared himself for the vast moral speculations which he was hereafter to undertake. . . . . .

"Still further, the sadness and persecutions of his childhood developed in him a characteristic trait that has marked his social philosophy from beginning to end. At ten years of age his education forced him into an attitude of revolt, and this attitude he retained to his dying day, guarding it none the less firmly because of its apparent contradiction to his constant preoccupations of legislator. Meanwhile it should be noted that the temperament which he inherited from his ancestors constituted what was at least a congenital predisposition to the instinct of revolt. However, this instinct in its essential form belongs peculiarly to Alexandre Dumas *fils*, and to him alone. Neither the qualities of independence that became almost insubordination in his grandfather, the general, nor the ferocious anathemas, possibly literary and artificial, which Dumas *père* has put into the mouth of Antony, are serious precedents of certain well-defined tendencies that the master of the 'demi-monde' has often manifested. Tendencies of the anarchists, they might be called, were it not that this word, in the last five or six years, has been diverted from its true meaning by being applied to a new category of criminals."

From Goubert, Alexandre was transferred to the paternal roof, where his training, diametrically opposite to that of his college, was not less fantastic, not less singular, and not less dangerous. Here he was launched into what he himself has called the *paganism of modern life*, and abandoned himself without restraint to the reckless and joyous existence so suddenly thrown open to him. He did not, however, lose his habit of serious reflection, and before long, as described in "Un Père Prodigue," he became the mentor of his father, that "grand Bohemian, who was pardoned by public opinion for the incorrigible follies of his eternal youth because of his good nature, and, at bottom, his shameless innocence." A life of idleness and wild dissipation soon palled upon the younger Dumas, and, before it was too late, he resolved to abandon the world and the demi-monde, and start anew. The account continues:

"His debts at this time amounted to fifty thousand francs, a fact which had no doubt much to do with his decision. The instincts that he had inherited from his mother, his natural inclination for a sober, honest, regular existence, would not permit him to contemplate with the unalterable paternal serenity the crowd of creditors barking at his heels. He was anxious to pay his debts, and to pay them by his own labors. The son of a literary giant, he naturally selected literature for his vocation. He had been plunged into the vortex at eighteen, and at twenty-two, withdrawing from it with a firm purpose, he undertook his enormous labors."

The first efforts of the aspirant had absolutely nothing to recommend them; it was only through rude and long-continued trials that he gained command of his resources. In the mass of rubbish, both prose and verse, that he published during the years of his novitiate, certain novels that are distinctly autobiographical, "La Dame aux Camelias," "Diane de Lys," "La Dame aux Perles," and some others, alone possess the least value. The first of these he dramatized, and the result was the celebrated play, through which he discovered his true direction.

The common opinion that the legendary "Dame aux Camelias" began a new dramatic era, M. Spronck declares to be absurd and preposterous. It shows plainly, however, an all-important point in the study of Alexandre Dumas *fils*, that the author, *in his first manner*, when he does not lose himself in a series of abortive failures, belongs strictly to the romantic school, if only from the fact that he gives expression, through his characters, to his own personal emotions.

His moral tone at this period is exceedingly lax. He defends himself with energy against the charge of seeking to apologize for vice and prostitution; but his plays all express, in his own words, "his inexhaustible indulgence for the courtesans." This position he regards as the correct one. "For the woman who has not been taught to lead an honorable life, God always opens two paths that lead into it. These paths are love and suffering. Why should we be more rigid than Christ?" The inherent weaknesses of human nature he accepts and condones, and regards moral offenses as a part of the evolution of character.

From 1853, however, following the success of "La Dame aux Camelias," his conclusions as to the moral law become much more severe. A noble and disinterested love, that only lacked the right sanction to be divine, is the question in "La Dame aux Perles." Nevertheless, the heroine is condemned to expiate her fault by a death of agony. In "Diane de Lys" he goes still further. The superior right of the husband is affirmed, and it is easy to see that we touch here upon his second manner, one of the dominant features of which is the *ferocious legality* for which he is reproached by I. I. Weiss.

From this time he detaches himself from the romantic school and adopts a realism less gross and crude than that of Zola, but not less pronounced. His characters are studied from life, and fulfil their mission in unfolding the author's doctrines and opinions. To every play is attached, by way of preface, a moral thesis, of which it is the dramatic exposition. As the evolution of his talent proceeds, his personages are more and more depleted of their individuality, and become mere abstractions and symbols. They represent duty, conscience, instinct, luxury, etc. In his later works there are only two types who possess any sort of reality—the *femme incomprise*, whom he wishes to rehabilitate, and the observer and moralist, who is no other than Dumas *fils* in person; and these types, under different names, reappear in each new production.

This method of composition is thus described by his father, a good authority, who certainly understood the defects of his son's method, so different from his own:

"Alexandre seeks and adopts a type; or, rather, a type meets him and takes possession of him. This type is not ideal, it is material; it exists, or it has existed. Around this type, moral or immoral, elegant or ridiculous, he groups other secondary types. These types—it is the circle traced by the compass of the intelligence in the society in which we live. This point proved, Alexandre begins with the scene that appears to him the most comic or the most interesting. The rest will come after. And the rest does come. But it is here that the labor begins. Ten times he breathes and thinks that he has finished. Ten times he perceives that his work is incomplete, and he begins over again. He writes over whole acts, and changes their place. He takes out personages that he had considered indispensable to his action, and puts in new ones whom he had thought useless, or had not thought of at all. Not having found the *whole* at first there always remains something for him to find."

I. I. Weiss, the subtle and profound critic of his own day, passes judgment upon him in a somewhat similar strain, but with far greater severity. He writes:

"A dramatic work, in the eyes of M. Dumas *fils*, is not an organism to be developed in virtue of its own law, but an arbitrary succession of pictures of marionettes, where the author, recognizing no other rule than his own pleasure and the need of the moment, disposes at will of the actors, takes them, leaves them, moves them backward and forward, for no other reason than that he pulls the string."

M. Spronck admits that these strictures, altho exaggerated, are in the main correct; but adds that this does not in the least diminish the value of Dumas's most important works, such as the "Demi-Monde," "La Fils Nature," "L'Ami des Femmes," and others. "Tho deficient in all other merits," he writes, "the prodigious temperament of their creator would have sufficed to make for them a place apart and in the first rank, in our contemporaneous literature."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NEW-OLD METHODS IN MEDICINE.

SOME of the very latest ideas in medicine are nothing but scientific adaptations of old popular methods, long discredited, so we are told by M. Henri de Parville (*La Correspondant*, Paris, May 10). Says M. de Parville:

"Popular traditions rarely fail to contain a modicum of truth. Once on a time, not so very long ago, people used to smile contemptuously at the old rural medical customs, whose meaning was not thoroughly understood—singular medicines, mixtures of the powdered organs of animals, bits of liver, biliary vesicles, venous, etc. . . . We were wrong, for the most recent discoveries are tending to show that these medicines, which seem to be so strange, ought really to possess powerful curative virtues. It is certain, at any rate, that science is throwing sudden light on some facts that have been little studied—contested facts which, nevertheless, may be quite true. So, recently, M. Phisalix has called our attention to a discovery that enlarges our horizon in a singular manner. Since the immortal work of Pasteur, scientists have been seeking for vaccines against contagious disease, by investigating the immunizing substances engendered by the microbes of those diseases in the organism. Finally, they have been able to vaccinate against venoms, by diminishing the virulence of these venoms. Thus one can be made immune against the bites of venomous serpents. But now M. Phisalix has obtained in the laboratory of the Museum, for the first time, a *chemical* vaccine against the poison of the viper. He has found in the bile of the serpent a well-known substance, 'cholesterin,' which exerts a marked immunizing action against the snake's venom. First it was objected that this chemical substance might not be pure, and might contain traces of some immunizing toxin. But he repeated his experiments with cholesterin found elsewhere than in the bile. . . . These cholesterins at once proved to be immunizing."

The writer goes on to say that M. Phisalix has also found certain vegetable extracts, such as "tyrosin" (found in the dahlia and in some mushrooms) to be immunizing, and he reminds us that both vegetable substances and bile have long been used in India, the south of France, and elsewhere, as popular remedies for snake-bite. Thus popular tradition has been justified by the latest scientific results. As a second instance of the efficacy of popular remedies, the writer mentions the treatment of disease by the administration of healthy animal parts corresponding to the affected organ, which has been called by such names as "organotherapy," "histotherapy," and "zootherapy." This, he reminds us, is only about a dozen years old as a scientific practise, yet in popular medicine it is prehistoric. Says M. de Parville:

"The savages, when they had killed a valorous enemy, ate his heart to get his courage; toreadors and hunters ate bull's flesh to give them coolness and bravery. Did not the heroism of Achilles come in part, according to legend, from his having been nourished on the marrow of the lion and the tiger? And is it not curious that we find in Africa a general belief of a similar character regarding the marrow of leopards? In some countries mothers cause their children to eat the brains of animals to increase their intelligence. Even leaving out of account the exaggerations of ignorance and fanaticism, it remains certain that in Europe for a long time the physicians of the greatest eminence shared the faith of the common people in the efficiency of animal juices and secretions. Then there was a reaction, and, from the eighteenth century to our own day, preparations of animal tissues lost almost all credit. Nevertheless, a counter-reaction set in when they began to give to invalids ferments such as diastase, pepsin, pancreatin, etc., and also cod-liver oil.

"In July, 1891, Brown-Séquard and D'Arsonval concluded that the morbid symptoms that depend in man on the internal secretion of an organ should be treated by injections of an extract of the liquids taken from the same organ in a healthy animal. And as the juices of the organs, while they contain useful principles, contain also toxic substances that might cause serious consequences, we must employ only liquids that have been sterilized and well filtered under pressure in carbonic acid. In short, we must prepare organic medicines.

"Opotherapy (as it has been called in France) was first practised by the injection of the juices into the veins. Now, generally, physicians are satisfied with administering them through the digestive organs."

After summarizing what has already been done in this branch of medicine, especially in disease due to imperfect action of glands, such as the thyroid gland, the kidneys, and the liver, M. de Parville sums up its results as follows:

"We see that there is more promise for the future than there are positive results in the past. . . . But, on the other hand, the method has shown itself so powerful and so rapid that we can well understand the enthusiasm with which many experimenters and clinicians have hailed it. We must then conclude that it is well to encourage further research, classify our results, and await patiently until statistics have informed us more completely regarding the true practical value of the new method."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE intelligence of animals has long been the subject of observation, but it has remained for our generation to put it to the test of experiment—such experiment as may now be carried on in the laboratories devoted to the "new psychology." A series of such experiments, described by Edward Thorndike in *Science* (June 17), has just been completed by him at Columbia University, and shows, if we agree with the author's views, that the animals experimented upon (dogs, cats, and chickens) do not reason, in the same sense in which men may be said to reason, and have no true memory. True reasoning begins, he thinks, with the primates (monkeys, etc.). The enthusiastic dog-lover who is tempted to disagree with Mr. Thorndike should read his argument carefully and understand his definitions of "reason" and "memory" before coming to an adverse conclusion. We have room here for only part of the discussion. Says Mr. Thorndike:

"The experiments were upon the intelligent acts and habits of a considerable number of dogs, cats, and chicks. The method was to put the animals when hungry in enclosures from which they could escape (and so obtain food) by operating some simple mechanism, *e.g.*, by turning a wooden button that held the door, pulling a loop attached to the bolt, or pressing down a lever. Thus one readily sees what sort of things the animals can learn to do and just how they learn to do them. Not only were the actions of the animals in effecting escape observed, but also in every case an accurate record was kept of the times taken to escape in the successive trials. The first time that a cat is put into such an enclosure, some minutes generally elapse before its instinctive struggles hit upon the proper movement, while after enough trials it will make the right movement immediately upon being put in the box."

Mr. Thorndike believes that the animal gets out the first time by accident, and is so pleased that the act is impressed on its mind. Thus, the second time, it will be likely to hit on the right way sooner, and so finally employs it as soon as imprisoned. He believes that the animals gave no signs of inference, comparison, or generalization, or perhaps even of reasoning at all, in the proper sense. He says regarding this:

"Surely if a cat made the movement from an inference that it would open the door, it ought, when again put in, to make the movement *immediately*. If its first success was due to an inference, all trials after the first should take a minimum time. And if there were any slightest rudiment of a reasoning faculty, even if no real power of inference, the cat ought at least some time, in the course of ten or twenty successful trials, to realize that turning that button means getting out, and thenceforth make the movement from a decision, not a mere impulse. There ought, that is, to be a sudden change from the long, irregular times of impulsive activity to a regular minimum time. The change is as a fact very gradual.

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"Finally, experiments made in another connection show that these animals could not learn to perform even the simplest acts by seeing another do them or by being put through them by the experimenter."

This leads to an interesting result. Mr. Thorndike's experiments show, he says, that cats and dogs do not imitate. Monkeys undoubtedly do. If this is so, "we have located," he says, "a definite step in the evolution of mind." The "association of ideas" is quite different in the cases of animals and man. A man in a room will go and open the door if he wishes to get out, the thought of the outside of the room naturally suggesting this act. But a cat will not crawl into a box where there is something to eat unless she has been trained to crawl in before; if she has been dropped in, she will not think of crawling in. That is, in man's association, *thoughts* are essential factors; in that of animals they are only sense-impressions and impulses to act. In short, these animal acts are learned as a man learns to play a game of skill like billiards. A man can not reason himself into being a good billiard player; nothing but practise will do it. The apparently intelligent acts of the animals on which Mr. Thorndike experimented were, in the same way, the result of practise by repetition—not of true reasoning. Neither do animals in such cases have true memory. He says:

"In the case of genuine memory you either know a thing and do it, or forget it utterly and fail to do it at all. So with a man recalling the combination to a safe, for instance. But the memory of the animal is only that of a billiard-player who hasn't played for a long interval and who gradually recovers his skill. No billiard-player keeps thinking, 'Two years ago I hit a ball placed like this in such and such a way.' And the cat or dog does not think, 'When I was in this box before, I got out by pulling that string.' Not only the gradual recovery of skill, but also the actions of the animal, show this. In case of an association only partially permanent the animal claws around the vital spot, or claws feebly and intermittently, or varies its attacks on the loop, or what not, by instinctive bitings and squeezings. Memory in animals is permanence of associations, not conscious realization that a certain event or sequence occurred in the past."

The writer believes that very important results may follow from these and similar experiments. He says:

"The general view which the entire investigation has forced upon me is that animals do not think *about* things at all, that consciousness is for them always consciousness in its first intention, 'pure experience,' as Lloyd Morgan says. They feel all their sense-impressions as we feel the sky and water and movements of our body when swimming. They see the thumb-latch as the ball-player sees the ball speeding toward him. They depress the thumb-piece, not because they think about the act, but just because they feel like doing so. And so their mental life never gets beyond the limits of the least noticeable sort of human intellection. Conception, inference, judgment, memory, self-consciousness, social consciousness, imagination, association, and perception, in the common acceptation of the terms, are all absent from the animal mind."

In regard to our own mental development, Mr. Thorndike's experiments show the following facts, as he thinks:

"Our mental life has grown up as a mediation between stimulus and reaction. The old view of human consciousness is that it is built up out of elementary sensations, that very minute bits of consciousness come first and gradually get built up into the complex web. It looks for the beginnings of consciousness to *little* feelings. This our view abolishes, and declares that the progress is not from little and simple to big and complicated, but from direct connections to indirect connections in which a stock of isolated elements plays a part; is from 'pure experience' or undifferentiated feelings to discrimination, on the one hand, to generalizations, abstractions, on the other. If, as seems probable, the primates display a vast increase of associations, and a stock of free-swimming ideas, our view gives to the line of descent a meaning which it never could have so long as the question was the vague one of more or less 'intelligence.' It will, I hope, when supported by an investigation of the mental life of the primates and of the period in child life when these directly practical associations become overgrown by a rapid luxuriance of free ideas, show us the real history of the origin of human faculty."

DEFENSE BY SUBMARINE MINES.

A MODERN battle-ship is exposed to attack not only from all sides, but also from above and below. An aerial torpedo or a high-elevation shell may drop on her decks, or a mine may explode under her keel. Since the application of electricity to the firing of explosives at a distance, the construction and operation of submarine mines has been reduced almost to an exact science. An excellent and intelligible description of the working of the types most in use is given by George N. Crouse in *The Yale Scientific Monthly* (June), and we quote part of it below. Says Mr. Crouse:

"The simplest form is the 'contact mine' (Fig. 1), which consists of a buoyant iron case (*A*) containing the explosive charge, and a cable (*B*) attaching it to an anchor (*C*) by which it is held in place. The case (*A*) has some twelve projecting points (*D D*),

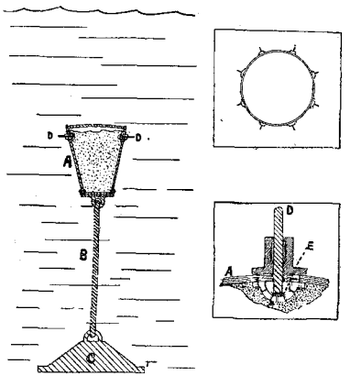

FIG. 1.

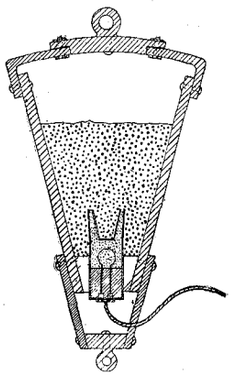

FIG. 2.

each armed with a firing-pin. If an obstacle strikes one of these, the pin being driven in, explodes the percussion-cap (*E*), and the entire charge is then ignited. The best ground-mine cases are similar in form to the Confederate 'turtle-back,' used in the Civil War, but are increased in weight and strength to meet the new requirements of serving as an anchor, resisting currents and the shocks from neighboring explosions. These mines are electrically controlled from the firing-station.

"One of the simplest forms of the present electric mine (Fig. 2) has a shell made of copper alloy or iron boiler plate. The large dotted space contains the explosive, the air space above the charge being necessary for the buoyancy of the whole structure, and also tending to direct the blast of the explosion upward. Experiments prove that the stronger the outer shell, the more destructive the explosion, even with such quick-burning explosives as blasting gelatin or gun-cotton in the container. Of about four hundred explosive compounds and mixtures the . . . most suitable for submarine work [are blasting gelatin, forcite gelatin, gelatin-dynamite, number-one dynamite, and gun-cotton, either dry or wet]. Each of the latter requires a powerful detonator in order to obtain the greatest amount of destructive energy from any given charge. The detonator and fuse in Fig. 2 are encased in a small leaden vessel and sealed with resin to keep out the moisture. A heavy cable consisting of two copper conductors leads from the fuse to the mining casemate on shore. The fuse, a fine platinum wire, is encased in a bit of dry guncotton, and the whole embedded in a small quantity of the best 'meal powder.' Surrounding this is the detonating compound consisting of nearly an ounce of fulminating mercury. By completing the electrical circuit on shore, the platinum wire is heated and the whole charge is ignited. . . . . .

"It is now generally believed that it is the total number of mines rather than the great exactness of location which will best protect a passageway. The idea that the foremost line of submarine mines must be advanced as far as possible in front of the harbor entrance, is based on the principle that coast artillery is not, of itself, sufficiently active to be able to stop an energetic enemy for any great length of time. Every one now admits that a fleet can force a passage past a line of land batteries of equal or even of superior armament, provided of course that the channel be unobstructed. On the other hand, submarine mines are of

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themselves utterly incapable of offensive action, because, if not supplemented by other defenses, they can easily be rendered ineffective by the enemy."

When a mine is not to act automatically, Mr. Crouse reminds us, we must have means of locating a ship in relation to it. This is sometimes done by so arranging two telescopes at different stations that each will close one of two breaks in the firing-circuit when it is pointed toward the mine. If each observer keeps his telescope pointed at the enemy's ship, then both breaks will close at the moment when she is directly over the mine, and she will be blown into the air. The English navy uses a device by which contact with the mine drops a shuttle at the firing-station, rings a bell, and at the same time explodes the charge unless the connection has been purposely broken. The writer notes that the "operating apparatus is the most vulnerable part of the entire system, and ought therefore to be strongly protected." An obvious objection to the telescope system is that it must be within sight of the enemy. To quote further:

"The general conditions which the majority of military engineers consider should be fulfilled by submarine mines employed as channel obstructions are as follows:

"1. The mines should be so arranged as to admit of the safe passage of a friendly vessel, but be instantly made dangerous to a hostile ship. This is best accomplished by the use of electricity.

"2. Mines which can only be ignited by the will of an operator on shore are nearly useless at night, in a fog, or in the smoke of an encounter. In short, the system should be automatic as well as admitting of judgment firing, and should delay the explosion after contact for a short time.

"3. The battery must command a large area of the channel so that counter-mining by the enemy will not make an opening in the channel at perhaps the first trial.

"4. The system must admit of electrical tests, by which each part may be examined in detail. The system must also admit of repairs.

"5. The mine should be as simple as possible in construction and be able to resist strong knocks from friendly vessels, as well as the explosions of neighboring mines.

"6. The system should automatically fire flanking guns in case of disturbance under cover of night or in a fog. The connecting cable should be of sufficient weight to sink in the mud, thus increasing the difficulty of grappling by the enemy. Dummy mines and false buoys are not to be underestimated. Movable torpedoes controlled from the shore, and especially the modern searchlight will also be of great assistance.

"The value of sea-mining is greatly decreased when the positions or even the approximate positions of the mines become known to an enemy. Secrecy is therefore essential. Not concealment as to the efficiency of the apparatus employed or the manner of employment alone, but secrecy as to the waters that are mined. Even the United States navy is not informed of the positions of the mines planted by the army."

Magnifying Powers of Telescopes.—The magnifying power usable in actual observation is not by any means that which is theoretically possible, we are told by Prof. George E. Hale in a recent address on "The Function of Large Telescopes," quoted in *Science*, May 13. He says: "The optimistic writer, who is planning to photograph houses on Mars, believes that his recent invention will render possible the use of powers as high as a million diameters, and even greater, so that if men exist upon the planets they can easily be seen. Astronomers know nothing of such powers in practise. For double-star observations, with the largest telescope and under the most perfect conditions, powers as high as 3,700 diameters have occasionally been used. But in regular work it is not a common thing to exceed 2,700 diameters. Under very exceptional circumstances the moon might perhaps be well seen when magnified 2,000 diameters, but this would be an extreme case, and in general a much better view could be had with powers ranging from 500 to 1,000. Jupiter can rarely be well seen with a power greater than four or five hundred, tho Saturn will stand considerably higher magnification. Mars is best seen with a power of five or six hundred. With small telescopes lower powers are generally used. The difficulty is not in finding optical means to increase the magnification, as some of these newspaper writers seem to imagine. It is rather a question of being able to see anything but a confused luminous object after the high eyepieces have been applied. The more or less disturbed condition of the earth's atmosphere is mainly responsible for this, but it is doubtful whether, with even perfect conditions such an object as Jupiter could be advantageously submitted to great magnification."

When to Take Medicine.—"Most remedies may be taken without disadvantage either before or after meals, or on an empty stomach," says Dr. E. Vogt in *Revue de Thérapie*, as abstracted in *The Pharmaceutical Era*, June 9. "If, however, the remedy is an irritant, it is important to introduce it into the stomach in not too small a volume. Therefore, if such a substance is soluble in water, it should be taken in a highly diluted solution; if it is insoluble, it is best given with meals. The form of the remedy is also of importance. Thus, hard pills taken on an empty stomach may irritate, as also wafer-capsules, whose contents are distributed at first only through a limited space in the stomach in concentrated form. But when such capsules, *e.g.*, containing sodium salicylate, are taken with the meal, the contents are diluted at once with the food, and can not cause local irritation of the mucous membranes of the stomach. Whenever a rapid effect of a remedy is desired, it is best given before meals, but always highly diluted, as the stomach is usually sensitive to strong solutions. Many remedies prevent or retard digestion, as chloroform, naphthol, saccharin, etc. Such should not be administered until digestion is nearly or entirely finished. This applies also to metallic salts, the iodides and bromides, mercury salts, etc., which should be taken with much water, either early, before breakfast, or late at night. Bitter tonics are best taken at the moment of beginning the meal, but not a half-hour before the meal. To take cod-liver oil before meals is irrational, as digestion is hindered through the coating of oil formed on the walls of the stomach. It is taken to best advantage either after eating or else at least an hour before. Sodium bicarbonate, taken before meals, causes a too great production of gastric juice; taken after meals, it neutralizes an excess of hydrochloric acid."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THROUGH an error, the name of M. Dussaud's new "far-seer" was given in the article in this department, June 11, as "telescope." It should have been teleoscope.

ANIMAL ORGANS AS ANTIDOTES FOR POISON.—"The observation is made by Widal and Nobécourt," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, "that certain animal organs possess antitoxic powers. Thus, the brain and spinal marrow of healthy rabbits neutralize the toxic effects of strychnin and morphin, while the suprarenal capsules are antidotes for nicotin, the liver in phosphorus poisoning. While blood and its serum are totally indifferent in this respect, the nerve-substance has the most pronounced effect of all organs."

"THE debate concerning the presence or absence of considerable bodies of water on Mars has taken a new direction," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (June), "and observers are now looking for optical evidence. If there is any large body of water on the planet, the image of the sun should be seen, when the proper conditions for the phenomenon exist, reflected from its surface as a fine point of light. No such image has been observed by the astronomers who have busied themselves most with Mars; and the conclusion is drawn that the planet's store of water is derived from the melting of the polar snows. Mr. Taylor, of York, believes that there is enough of this to affect the hue of the vegetation, the existence of which is indicated by dark lines and spots. There does not appear to be anything in this theory to preclude the possibility of Mars having a copious supply of rain."

"THE expensiveness and lack of durability of rubber water- and ice-bags has led to much fruitless research to discover an efficient substitute for rubber. Professor Jacobsohn," say *Popular Science News*, June, "announces that the Japanese rice-paper articles of the kind are a distinct advance in the technic of the care and comfort of the sick. They are made of several layers of the soft, flexible rice paper used for so many purposes in Japan, with resin between, finished on the outside with a coat of the famous Japanese lacquer. He exhibited some air-cushions thus made, at the meeting of the Berlin Society of Internal Medicine, demonstrating that the cushions were absolutely air-tight, flexible, 'feather-light,' remarkably enduring, bearing a permanent weight of 150 kilograms, folding into extremely small compass when not in use, and costing less than a sixth of the corresponding rubber articles now in use."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE CANONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE proposed change in the canons on marriage and divorce in the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church is the subject of protracted editorial discussion in *The Church Standard* (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia). The editor maintains at the outset that the advocates of any change in that canon must bear the burden of proof in two particulars: they are bound to prove, first, that the existing law is either wrong or defective; and, second, to show that the proposed amendment, or any part of it, will give a satisfactory remedy. *The Standard* declares that ten of the twenty members of the joint commission on the revision of the constitution and canons have publicly expressed their disapproval of the canons proposed by the technical majority present when the substitute on marriage and divorce was adopted; but it devotes itself chiefly to controverting the position taken by Bishop Doane, of Albany, in a paper read before the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts. It quotes the following paragraph from the bishop's paper:

"Marriage from the standpoint of the church is an honorable estate, instituted of God in the time of man's innocency, signifying unto us the mystical union that is betwixt Christ and His Church; a holy estate which Christ adorned and beautified by His presence and His miracle which He wrought in Cana of Galilee; in which the one man and the one woman is equally taken to have and to hold from the day of marriage forward, for better, for worse, till death them do part; and in which, having been joined together by God, no man may put them asunder. No amount of juggling with legal phrases can alter the self-evident statement that, from the standpoint of the church, marriage is a union, mysterious in its character, of twain making one, and indissoluble and indelible except through death."

On this *The Standard* says:

"We freely admit that 'no amount of juggling with' *these* 'phrases,' as Bishop Doane has put them together, will justify any other conclusion. But while we will not call it 'juggling,' it is certainly unfortunate that the bishop should have omitted from his description of marriage 'from the standpoint of the church' another fact which seriously impairs the validity of his conclusion. When a man and woman ask the benediction of the church upon their marriage, the priest is required to demand their reciprocal promise that, 'forsaking all others,' they will *keep themselves only unto each other* so long as they both shall live. 'No amount of juggling' will set aside the force of that indispensable term in the marriage contract. In the purpose of God, and by the law of God, *marriage is to be exclusive as well as indissoluble;* and it requires a good deal of 'juggling' to evade the inference that a contract which is indispensably conditioned upon its *exclusiveness* can be *indissoluble* only so long as that indispensable condition is fulfilled. Something more, then, must be offered to prove the essential indissolubility of marriage than Bishop Doane's effective dogmatic statement; and at the risk of a possible charge of flippancy, we shall venture to maintain that the essential indissolubility of marriage, when the condition of exclusiveness has been broken by adultery—which is nowhere asserted in God's Word written, which no one pretends to be manifest in God's law of nature, which has never been affirmed by any General or Ecumenical Council of the church catholic, which not one single church in catholic Christendom affirms in this present year of grace, and which has been consistently denied by the whole of Oriental Christendom from the beginning unto this day—can not be proved by stringing together a few selected phrases from the prayer-book, carefully omitting one of the most apposite, and thereupon intimating that 'no amount of juggling' with them will alter 'the self-evident' (!) conclusion."

Special exception is taken also to the statement by the bishop that "the church, which marries people, did not and does not divorce them." On this *The Standard* makes the following comments:

"If Bishop Doane's view of the nature of marriage is unsatisfactory because of defective statement and rashness of inference, his view of the relation of the church to marriage and divorce must be rejected for the very different reason that one half of it is absolutely and entirely wrong, while the other half is less than half right. When he comes to the subject of divorce, the bishop says: 'Divorce from the standpoint of the church is not so easily described; for the simple reason that the church, which marries people, did not and does not divorce them.' We find it difficult to conceive by what lapse of memory the bishop could commit himself to so extraordinary statement.

"If Bishop Doane had taken only five seconds to reflect, he must have remembered in the first place that the church does *not* marry people, that she never did, for 'the simple reason' that it is beyond her power to marry people. The office provided in our own church for the celebration of the nuptials of her people very clearly shows that what the church does, and all that she does, is to *solemnize* marriage; and that the office of the priest is not to marry people, but—upon their public declaration of their competency and free consent to marry each other—to '*pronounce* that they are man and wife,' and thereupon to let them depart with a *blessing*. Not one syllable is there in the whole office from beginning to end to intimate or imply that the minister, or the church whose minister he is, makes any pretense to marry them. By '*consenting* together in holy wedlock,' *the parties marry each other;* the church takes cognizance of the fact that they have done so, and blesses the union of those whom God hath joined together in the state of holy matrimony by virtue of their reciprocal *consent.*"

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES IN THE SOLDIERS' CAMPS.

MANY home conditions were necessarily left behind when the volunteers marched away; but religious influences have followed them to the camps, and some of the men are probably attending devotional meetings oftener than they ever did before. D. L. Moody has charge of the work, and Ira D. Sankey is going from camp to camp holding services of song. Gen. O. O. Howard and Mr. Sankey, at a meeting at the West Side branch of the New York City Y. M. C. A., June 17, told many interesting facts about the work. The organization, known as the Christian Commission, arose from the spontaneous effort of a number of Christian workers, but crystallized around the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. Meetings are held in the principal camps nearly every night. Mr. Sankey told graphically of the efforts of the camp evangelists to stop by their songs the stream of men passing the gospel tent on the way to the saloons; and the efforts are very successful. Small audiences are unknown. The workers have distributed testaments by thousands, and scattered booklets of gospel and patriotic songs broadcast.

According to General Howard, the work is not confined to songs and sermons, but aims to meet the soldier's physical needs also. The Red Cross was delayed in beginning its work in the camps, and, until its workers arrived, the work was carried on by the Christian commission. General Howard had nothing but praise for the War Department, but he mentioned several occasions when no ice, blankets, or medicines could be found at the commissary tent for sick soldiers and were promptly supplied by the commission. The commission has also distributed among the men cards containing a set of medical rules for camp life in Cuba.

The Christian Herald, New York, is taking an active part in the work, the proprietor contributing a check for $1,000 as soon as he heard of the enterprise. A letter to that paper from the camp at Tampa says:

"Never was Tampa so wicked as now. Never was vice so rampant. Nearly every restaurant has been turned into a saloon, and every saloon is also a restaurant. Rumshop advertisements

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in the Tampa newspapers are as large as those of the big dry-goods stores in the metropolitan journals. The town is what is known as 'wide-open.' All this is only to be expected of any town near a large military encampment.

"But, at the same time, never was Tampa so good and virtuous and Christian as now. Never have so many and such crowded gospel meetings been held. Never have so many and such famous evangelists been heard here. Despite the vice and the drinking and the rowdyism, there are huge audiences at the church meetings every evening, and many sincere conversions—soldiers surrendering to Christ before going to battle and to possible death.

"General Wade, commanding the army here, has heartily indorsed the Christian movement . . . conducted on the field by Gen. O. O. Howard, Major Whittle, and Dr. Dixon. Said General Wade to me: 'I am thoroughly in sympathy with this Christian work. It is much better for the boys to be in attendance at such services as those you are holding, than to be lounging about the streets. It does them good and, as your meetings are held in the evenings, does not interfere with duty or discipline.'

"As already described in this journal, the Christian work is under the direction of Mr. Moody. Awaiting Mr. Moody's arrival it is conducted nightly by the evangelists mentioned above. . . . General Howard has not yet preached to an audience numbering less than 3,000 men. . . . . .

"It is a remarkable coincidence that on this same field of Tampa, General Howard was converted, forty-one years ago. Here, in the First Methodist church of Tampa, he began his Christian work. He relates this circumstance to the men nightly—with most excellent results. I have seen as many as sixty soldiers march up to the altar at one time—when the general called for Christ's volunteers."

Major Whittle wrote to the headquarters of the commission in New York a few days ago as follows:

"The associations throughout the land will reap benefit from what they are doing for generations to come. Last night there were 1,500 soldiers at my gospel meeting and many inquirers. Monday night at the Maine meeting there were conversions. Tuesday night in the First South Carolina there were conversions, and so God is gathering them in from the North, from the South, from the East, and from the West."

An idea of the effectiveness of the work may be gained from the following letter to Mr. Moody from Rev. John G. Anderson, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Tampa:

"We carry on nightly service at four different places. At some of the camps the attendance will go at times as high as 3,000. I heard a soldier only a few nights since in one of our Christian Endeavor meetings stand up and earnestly testify to the saving power of the gospel. 'I thank God,' he said, 'that I ever came to Florida. It is here during the meetings that have been held that I became a Christian; and now if I die in Cuba it is all right. And if I go back home again it will be to tell all at home that I am a child of God.'

"The little song-books are doing good service. After I had concluded my service one night in the camps it was a pleasant sight to see a great knot of the men still standing around the big lamp hanging from a limb of a tree, and singing over and over the songs and making the camp ring with them. One of them talking to another, said, 'I have become a Christian.' His friend asked him how it happened. He replied: 'It was the singing of these hymns. The boys got hold of some hymn-books, and they kept singing these songs till they sung me to Christ; and now, sir, it is true, I am a Christian, and was won by a song.' Mr. Sankey and Mr. Burke have done much good by their singing.

"A minister was speaking to a soldier on the street-car about the effects of the services and work being done in the camps, when one sitting near by reached out his hand and taking hold of the minister's, regardless of surroundings, said with great earnestness, 'I wish you would pray for me.'

"A hundred soldiers arose for prayer one night lately. It was a sight I had never witnessed before in my ministry. Dr. Dixon said he had never preached before to such responsive and appreciative audiences, and I must give similar testimony. I have never seen fields whiter to the harvest.

"Their eagerness to obtain a testament is most refreshing. I believe that if the Christian people of the United States could only see what good is being done they would respond quickly to the call of this opportunity.

"The King's business requires haste. I know it is impossible to prosecute this work without money; but if the churches take the matter up earnestly, all the money needed could be obtained. May God help us, and make us to use and improve our opportunity."

Mr. W. E. Lougee, who has charge of the business department of the work, says, in a letter to *The Christian Herald*, that arrangements have been made to send a man with General Merritt to the Philippines, and that men will probably accompany the army in its invasion of Cuba.

AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY EXPERIENCE UNDER SPANISH RULE.

THE Caroline Islands were awarded by the Pope, acting as an arbitrator, to Spain October 22, 1885. It was a year and a half (March 14, 1887) before Spain assumed actual authority over the islands. The Spaniards found American missionaries in more than thirty different islands. The natives of those islands, when the missionaries first came, were savages nearly or quite naked, elaborately tattooed, warlike, and addicted (tho not notably so) to cannibalism. In 1888, as a result of missionary labors, heathenism had on some of the islands been entirely banished.

These statements of fact we get from an article by Rev. Dr. E. E. Strong, editorial secretary of the American Board of Missions, in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (June). To make the contrast more readily apprehended between conditions when the Spanish took possession of the Caroline Islands and conditions now, after ten years of Spanish rule, Dr. Strong gives details concerning the coral island of Pingelap, with 1,000 inhabitants. They rebuffed the missionaries at first, but native Christian teachers finally effected an entrance, with the result as thus described:

"Subsequently a great change came over the spirit of the people, and the message of these Christians was welcomed and a marvelous transformation followed. A church was built, cloth was bought of passing traders, and the people were soon decently clothed. 'Morning and evening, as well as on the Sabbath, nearly the entire population assembled to hear the Gospel. Liquor and tobacco were banished from the island, and the Ten Commandments became a code of laws.' Dr. Wetmore, a physician of Honolulu who visited Pingelap in 1886, wrote in enthusiastic terms of the island and its inhabitants: 'The change effected here in less than fourteen years by Thomas, helped by Manassa and Tepit in the earlier labors, after strenuous exertions had been put forth to prevent "the coming of the missionary God," is perfectly marvelous. Their church is almost large enough to seat 1,000 people, the entire population of the island.' Dr. Wetmore describes at length the material prosperity of the place, which was in striking contrast with its condition when first visited."

The condition on the other islands was similar. In all, there were in the Micronesian mission, in 1888, some 47 churches with 4,509 members, 15 native pastors, and 44 native Christian workers, including Hawaiians. Five languages had been reduced to writing and school-books printed in them all. Then came the Spaniard:

"When the first governor landed he promised that the work of the American missionaries should not be interfered with and that there should be full religious freedom. But within three months from that time only three of ten mission-schools on the island remained, the governor having interfered with them. The American missionaries, tho greatly hampered in their work, yet held on to their posts.

"In June, 1890, a Spanish force undertook to build barracks and a Catholic church at Oua, one of the mission-stations, upon land deeded to the mission and within a few feet of the mission church. There could have been no object in doing this other than to drive

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out the American missionaries. This incident, following numberless other wrongs, brought matters to a crisis and proved more than the natives could bear. There was but a single American woman at the station at this juncture, and she was powerless to prevent the sudden uprising of the people, followed by a slaughtering of the Spaniards. The vengeance they took upon their oppressors was swift and terrible. In September the Spaniards were reinforced by a gunboat and 600 soldiers from Manila, and the mission premises at Oua were shelled and destroyed, the natives retiring beyond the reach of the Spanish guns. All efforts toward conciliating the two parties, tho most persistent, proved unavailing. Seeing that they would be practically prisoners if they remained, the missionaries left Ponape on board the United States ship *Alliance* and sought elsewhere a place for their Christian labors. Since then no American missionary has been allowed to remain on Ponape."

While the American mission work on the islands has not by any means come to naught, since there were last year in the group of islands 19 American missionaries, 52 native preachers, 29 teachers, and 5 churches with 5,313 communicants, the work has been "most sadly broken up."

Dr. Strong concludes:

"Lest any one should suspect that the testimony here presented concerning the value of missionary work has been prejudiced because coming from those connected with the work, it may be well to refer here to the testimony of one who has no connection and, so far as is known, no sympathy with missionary operations. Dr. Irmer, the German governor-general (*Landeshaupmann*) of the Marshall Islands, sent in 1896 to his government in Berlin a report of a visit made by him at Kusaie, and the testimony he gives to the excellence of the mission work of the American Board in that section of the Caroline Islands is as emphatic as it is unprejudiced.

"While no complaint is made of the rule of Germany in the Marshalls or of Great Britain in the Gilberts, it is simply truth to say that the presence of the Spaniards in the Carolines has been only a curse. They have accomplished no good work; they have hindered the good that others were doing. The Christians of America have wrought most effectually for the uplifting of these islands, and if not politically, yet in the best of all senses, the sovereignty of the Carolines belongs to them."

A CONVENTION OF ORTHODOX JEWS.

A CONVENTION of Orthodox Jewish congregations was held in New York City the second week in June, made up of delegates from the United States and Canada. The objects of the conference were set forth as follows:

"This conference of delegates from Jewish congregations in the United States and Canada is convened to advance the interests of positive, biblical, rabbinical, and historical Judaism. We are assembled, not as a synod, and therefore we have no legal authority to decide religious questions, but as a representative body, who, by organization and cooperation, will endeavor to advance the interests of Judaism in America. We favor the convening of the Jewish synod specifically authorized by congregations to meet, to be composed of men who must be certified rabbis or elders in official positions, and (Numbers ii. 16) 'men of wisdom and understanding and known among us' (Deut. i. 13), 'able men, God-fearing men, men of truth, and hating covetousness' (Exodus xviii. 21).

"We affirm our belief in the existence of God; his revelation to Israel; the coming of a personal Messiah, and the future life as set forth in the thirteen principles of Maimonides. We declare that the prophets in no way discountenanced ceremonial duty, but condemned it only when the personal life of those who observed ceremonial law was not spiritual. Ceremonial law is not optative, it is obligatory. We hold that the Talmud contains the traditional and legal interpretation of the Scriptures, and that the rabbinical exposition already received is binding; that the Abrahamic ceremonial is indispensable for the admission of males into Judaism, and that intermarriage between Jews and Gentiles can not be permitted, unless the Gentile is converted from conviction and complies with the requirements of our existing laws; that we are still a nation, tho temporarily without a national home, and that the restoration to Zion is the legitimate aspiration of scattered Israel, in no way conflicting with our loyalty to the land in which we dwell, or may dwell, at any time. We believe that in our dispersion we are to be united with our brethren of alien faith in all that devolves upon men as citizens, but as religiously, in rites, ceremonies, ideals, and doctrines, we are separate, and must remain separate, in accordance with the divine declaration (Leviticus xx. 26), 'I have separated you from the nations to be mine.'"

Among the subjects discussed by the conference were "The Jew in Private Life," "The Jew in Public Life," "Zionism," and "The Sabbath." A proposal to assist colonies in Palestine by the addition of desirable members, and by opening stations for the sale of their products in the commercial centers of the world, and the dissemination of better facilities for teaching the Hebrew language and literature in Palestine were also advocated. It was insisted that a Jew could be intensely loyal to his national ideas and still be a patriotic citizen of the country in which he lives. A constitution was adopted containing the following clauses:

"This organization shall be known as the Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America.

"The objects of this organization shall be the promotion of the religious interests of the Jews in America, and the maintenance of the welfare of Orthodox Jewish congregations in America."

Disputed points growing out of a published report of the convention are the occasions of an article in *The American Hebrew*, by Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, under the caption, "What Is Orthodoxy?" We extract a few paragraphs from the answer which Dr. Mendez makes to this query:

"To introduce my subject, what is orthodoxy? I need not remark that orthodoxy does not consist in changing Sabbath to Sunday, and it does not consist in blaming a whole body for the sins of a few.

"Our religion originates in the Bible.

"Whatever in the Bible conduces to a higher standard of conduct constitutes our religion, or Orthodox Judaism, as I understand it. . . . . .

"Inasmuch as the Bible, the source of our religion, exalts conduct over ceremony and condemns forms where he who performs them is himself impure or sin-stained, the injustice of applying the term 'orthodox' to those who perform ceremonies but who break laws of conduct, becomes at once apparent. The truly orthodox man is not only an observer of forms. He is even more than a religious man, for a religious man may scrupulously perform merely religious duties and charitable duties. He is a spiritual man whose whole life is a constant reaching out to God, a constant effort to be at peace with himself, at peace with his fellow creatures, and at peace with his God.

"True Orthodox Judaism, therefore, is spirituality of life. It is not simply religious life or outward conformity, and still less is it ceremonialism. The religion of the Bible shows us the three guiding principles which I try to make household words. They are loving-kindness, justice, and purity; or, as a later prophet changed them, 'loving-kindness, justice, and modesty.'"

In its editorial columns, *The American Hebrew* discusses the respective situations of Orthodox Judaism and Reform Judaism in the light of Dr. Mendes's utterances, and says:

"Both schools appear to be wrong either in their diagnosis or in their treatment. Violent remedies, like violent language, produce worse after-effects, such as hatred, hard feeling, and implacability. Religion is an angel, but it can not enter where hatred exists, or in the heart that is full of hard feeling or in the soul where implacability holds sway. We have hopes for the future of Judaism in this country, for Orthodox Judaism and Reform Judaism are both alive to their failings. If Dr. Mendes brings together the doctors of orthodoxy to sit in consultation to diagnose and prescribe, not proscribe, Dr. Kohler is just as sincere when, as a leader of Reform Judaism, he preached on that famous Sabbath, and declared 'Reform had as yet failed to achieve what it had promised. It has not succeeded in consolidating Judaism in rallying Israel round its elevated standard.'

"As a Jewish journal, we have the interest of Judaism at heart. We therefore earnestly pray that it will not be long before the right prescription will be found for Judaism to strengthen its heart, to purify its blood, to give vigor to its intellect, and to make every member of the whole Jewish body full of vigorous Jewish life, so that each and everything shall have a Jewish complexion."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CONFLICTING VIEWS OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

THE idea of an Anglo-Saxon alliance is received with enthusiasm in the British colonies, where people are just the least bit nervous at the idea of a war. The Auckland, New Zealand, *Weekly News* acknowledges that that group is hardly in a fit state to receive the attack of a foreign squadron. On the mainland of Australia the idea of federation is being advanced under the pressure of danger. Even in India, Britain's best defended possession, the Englishman gives a sigh of relief at the thought that England may find an ally. *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, says:

"It needed the pressure of an external danger to produce that declaration of attachment which had been so long delayed. The first danger was to England. During the strained situation which arose recently out of the Eastern ambitions of various European powers, it appeared at one time as if a new continental league were about to be formed against England. The mere hint of this danger caused a change in the tone of the American press. Papers that had been most devoted to the sport of twisting the British lion's tail suddenly turned round and declared that this was only fun, and that, if England were really faced by a European coalition, America would be promptly found on her side."

The Home News, London, says:

"The solidarity of sentiment as between the colonies and the mother country has been unquestionable for the last twenty years, but any attempt to produce a scheme of imperial federation has always been deprecated. In the same way, British regard for America seems to be unwilling to embody itself in the form of a treaty. That may come just as we hope imperial federation may come; but for the present, as Sir Edward Grey puts it, the general feeling could not be strengthened by defining it within the four corners of a piece of parchment. . . . Even those among us who refuse to shut our eyes to the shortcomings of the States, and especially the manner in which they have given the British lion's tail more than one uncomfortable twist, may, nevertheless, welcome a *rapprochement* so charged with advantage to civilization and humanity."

On the other side of Niagara they are not quite so sure that an Anglo-Saxon alliance would be an advantage, and papers like the Chicago *Inter Ocean* are quoted to show that many Americans consider it necessary for the good of humanity and civilization to deprive Great Britain of Canada. Nor does the idea receive much support among Irishmen. *United Ireland*, the organ of the Catholic Nationalists who follow John Dillon, declares outright that the Irish will lose all their friendship for the United States if the great republic serves the interests of England. In England proper it is understood that a real alliance requires still a great deal of preparation. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"*The Times's* New York correspondent continues, we see, to suggest that the Liberal Party is hostile to the American *entente*. He is wholly wrong, because he is not in a position to follow our foreign politics. The Liberal Party desires nothing more than to draw close the bonds with the United States. If it raises any question, if its leaders direct attention to points which will need to be carefully handled, it is because, looking at the present conduct of foreign affairs, they have just grounds for fearing that the best policy may be wrecked by lack of wisdom and perseverance. The present Government, as we pointed out yesterday, has shown itself extraordinarily fickle in its affinities. Two years ago it was going to abandon the bad old tradition with Russia. Now we see the result. Two years ago it was going to cultivate the most friendly relations with France. That pious intention has fared little better. If we plead for care and caution in dealing with the United States, it is because we are anxious to save that cause from a similar fate."

On the continent of Europe the idea seems to have taken hold that England is moved much less by a sense of blood-relationship than by an uncomfortable sense of danger not entirely undeserved. We summarize the following from the German part of *Cosmopolis*, London:

Things do not go exactly to England's liking, and it is this feeling which inspired Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. The policy of friendly relationship with Russia has not been successful. The attempt to embarrass Russia by rolling up the Turkish question has failed. "Splendid isolation" turns out to be an illusion, and England's statesmen find it necessary to inform their nation that England can not alone cope with Russia.

But from this point to an alliance is a long way. No nation is certain that Great Britain is to be trusted. From Japan to Constantinople, from Vienna to Königsberg, the impression prevails that England would leave an ally in the lurch if this suited her own selfish purposes, and this has rendered her position so dangerous in Asia as well as in Africa. England now has to restore her reputation in Japan, in Afghanistan, in Persia, in Constantinople, in all European courts.

Truly, a gigantic task.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

ACTUAL warfare of less than six weeks' duration proved to the Greeks that their newspapers had not been telling them the exact truth when informing them that they were the bravest, wisest, most civilized people of the world. It has taken the combined influence of Europe to prevent Turkey from making a Turkish province of Greece. June 6 the last Turkish detachment left Thessaly, and the Grecian troops reoccupied Volo. The international commission appointed to rearrange the Turkish-Grecian frontier is still sitting, but it is pretty certain that the territorial loss of Greece will be insignificant. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, remembering the fate of France when that country attacked Germany, thinks Greece ought to consider herself very lucky, and says:

"Thus, thanks to the intervention of Europe, and specially of the three powers which have guaranteed the war indemnity, Greece has once more been put in possession of her own and is freed from the embarrassing presence of the conqueror. Greece certainly has fared better than countries that did not find friends and were despoiled. She can again devote her energies to the development of her resources, and soon the memory of the war will be only as that of a bad dream. . . . . .

"Unfortunately, this does not settle the Cretan question. Some powers, like Russia, advocate the candidature of Prince George of Greece as governor of Crete. Turkey opposes this, and the opposition certainly is easy to understand. Greece is the least neutral country of all. The proposition of Prince George's appointment as governor of Crete contains some bizarre contradictions. A member of the dynasty just defeated by the Sultan's troops is put in power, yet detachments of the Turkish army are to be under his command, and he is to uphold the Sultan's authority."

The lesson of the war is not lost upon Greece, but it remains to be seen whether the people are strong enough to insist upon the reforms opposed by the politicians. The *Asty* proposes the following:

The abolition of the spoils system.

Exclusion of professional politicians from parliament, and the election of bankers, manufacturers, and professors.

The election of an officer under the rank of colonel to be declared invalid.

The king to be a ruler indeed as well as in name. He should be consulted in the appointment of officials.

Officials to be appointed for life.

Less "colleges," and more good schools.

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The *Asty* thinks that Greece suffers through her numerous lawyers, who render justice impossible and do nothing but talk, talk, talk. The king now has a chance to make himself master. "Let him take the lead, let him tell us what to do; we are ready to follow," says the paper.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON'S exploit at Santiago de Cuba has caused considerable speculation abroad. It is not quite clear why the *Merrimac* was sent into the harbor, as she must, if sunk in the right place, prevent the American ships from getting in as well as the Spaniards from coming out. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, summarizes speculation regarding the event to the following effect:

That the ship was sent in to block the harbor is possible, but not probable. It is much more likely that the *Merrimac* was intended to destroy the submarine mines by her own sacrifice. It is also likely that she was fitted with grappling irons intended to tear the mines from their moorings. She certainly did not succeed in doing this, but the Americans, fearing that their plans might be divined, chose to sacrifice the ship. The American and the Spanish reports concerning the immediate cause of the wreck are probably both correct: two explosions, one caused by the Spaniards, one directed by Lieutenant Hobson, occurred at nearly the same time. The wreck can not block the channel. If it did, the Americans would hardly leave a fleet of sixteen to twenty fighting ships in front of Santiago. They have use for their ships elsewhere. But whatever was the real object of the exploit, and whatever its result, it was a brave deed.

A little hard fighting, whatever its result, is thought to be necessary before overtures for peace can be made and accepted. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"So far, however, nothing has happened which can be expected to bring Spain to ask for peace. She has suffered no disaster of sufficient magnitude to force immediate surrender. It is not at all improbable that much fighting is to come round Santiago. There is, at any rate, a considerable likelihood that the United States will send a military expedition to attack the town on the land side. As the Spaniards are concentrated chiefly round Havana, the regular troops of the republic would be ample for the present. . . . On the other hand, if General Pando repels the attack—and he has strong positions in the hills which run all along the coast of Cuba from Cape Maysi to Cape Cruz—Spain may think she has done enough for honor. It would remain of course, to be seen whether the United States would not insist on more severe terms, as satisfaction after a check."

The same paper suggests a descent upon the Spanish coast, should the Spaniards remain obstinate. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, which sympathizes strongly with the Spaniards, records the fact that the Spaniards are as yet unwilling to throw up the game, but sees no just ground for Spanish optimism. The paper expresses itself to the following effect:

The Spanish Minister of War seems to think that General Augusti's position is not hopeless, and he intimates that plans have been made with regard to the Philippines, altho these plans are kept secret. Premier Sagasta declares that the Spanish Government does not intend to take the initiative with regard to peace proposals, and there is greater confidence in the Cortes. We see no reason for this attitude. If Manila has not fallen, it is only a question of time when the city will be lost to Spain. Nor is the situation in Cuba very satisfactory. The Americans have managed to land and keep their foothold, and when the troops from Tampa get to Cuba it will be easy for the Americans to take possession of the points prepared for them by the navy. The only thing likely to retard American movements is the fear of the Spanish fleet.

The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, thinks the time has come for peace proposals from the neutrals, and would like to see two or three powers employed in getting as easy terms as possible for Spain. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the moment is ill chosen, as the Americans have not yet been able to accomplish anything decisive. Not until a battle has been fought in the West Indies can peace proposals be accepted by either belligerent. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* believes that many people in Spain regard this war solely as a duel, a duel in which it is not necessary for Spain to win, but to fight as long and as bravely as possible, and as yet honor has not been satisfied. *United Ireland*, Dublin, is of a different opinion. The war is little to its liking, and it says:

"The continuance of the conflict by the Americans will mean a colossal expenditure, national anxiety and unrest, and the loss of brave men. To Spain it will mean the loss of Cuba, and the probable loss of the Philippines, while it may cause anarchy and total bankruptcy at home. Neither the honor of America nor of Spain demands the continuance of the struggle, and we believe any well-meant, practical scheme for peace put forward by the powers would not be impossible of acceptance by both combatants."

The most careful search reveals no proof of the supposition that European governments intend to force the United States into staying her hand. Least of all is Germany inclined to do so. The English papers and press agencies still talk of the possibility of German interference, but not a single German paper can be found in which such a thing is advocated. On the contrary, the semi-official *Kölnische Zeitung* advises the Spaniards to come to terms. It says:

"The report that Herr v. Radowitz, the German ambassador in Madrid, has promised that the German ships will protect the Spaniards in Manila if the Tagals commit excesses, is altogether without foundation. . . . The Spaniards should admit their impotence, and ask for peace negotiations. Perhaps the Ministry can not do so without endangering the monarchy, but that is their affair. The German squadron will protect the Germans, it may interfere in the interest of humanity; but it will not violate the rights of the belligerents or assume the position of an arbitrator. . . . . .

"Certain groups in England, who have their supporters among all classes, from the lowest to the circles around the court, do their best to create ill-feeling in America against Germany, to cast a slur upon German wares, to discredit German ways, to make it appear as if Germany's political influence were unimportant. The telegraph agencies, being under English influence, place Germany in the wrong light and successfully create enmity. . . . Denials, of course, are published, but something of these lies remains in the minds of the public."

On the other hand, the worst American papers are quoted by the press agencies, creating the impression in Germany that the people of America as a whole are very anxious to go to war with Germany, whether the Germans themselves are peaceful or not. When an irresponsible "yellow" journal in New York remarked that the people of the United States are very anxious to wipe out the German empire's "toy armaments," the expression was immediately repeated by our friends, the British press agencies, in Europe. The truth is, however, that the Germans think they have interests to defend in different parts of the world, and that they mean to defend them without the special permission of other nations. The *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, in a much-quoted article, expresses itself in the main as follows:

Lord Salisbury's words on the dying nations are not without importance. The world is about to be redivided, nations which formerly exercised predominant influence are losing their possessions and are even willing to be rid of them. At this stage the English and the Russian press, both equally dishonest, endeavor to play out Germany against each other, at the same time hurting German interests as much as possible, especially in the United States, where the German element is trying to earn our support by its opposition to the overwhelming influence of the Irish vote. The Russian and the Englishman, the rouble and the sovereign, are engaged in a quarrel about lands and influences which still belong to others. Germany does not attack any one, but when an old empire falls to pieces, Germany means to have her share.

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For she belongs to the strong nations, and is growing stronger every day.

The same spirit is manifest in German papers of all parties and sections. The Germans will not oppose the United States for love of Spain or for hate of England. But Germany has some very real interests in the Spanish colonies; when Spain is compelled to relinquish her hold, Germany will defend her claims—not before. Much more pointed in their opposition are the French. While the Germans declare that we will not be allowed to pose as sole heirs of Spain, French colonial papers (no inconsiderable force in these days) object to American expansion altogether. The *Independance Tonkinoise* says:

"The hypocritical Yankees, under the pretense of defending the principles of humanity and civilization, are about to seize the Philippines. Unless the nations of Europe intervene, the Americans will steal everything Spain possesses. Justice and equity is a principle unknown to Americans; they are out for robbery, and force alone will restrain them. It is for such occasions as this that the Franco-Russian alliance was formed. Why not intervene?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN MEMORY OF PLIMSOLL.

BEFORE the late Samuel Plimsoll, the "Seaman's Friend," began his life-work, Great Britain bore an unenviable reputation for "coffin ships," vessels sent to sea in order to be lost, so that the owners could pocket the insurance money. Rudyard Kipling, in a ballad which has been much quoted in honor of Mr. Plimsoll, says:

"Just a pack o' rotten plates, puttied up with tar,
In we came, and time enough, 'cross Bilbao Bar.
Overloaded, undermanned; meant to founder, we
Euchred God Almighty's storm, bluffed the Eternal Sea.
. . . . . .
Seven men from out of Hell. Ain't the owners gay,
'Cause we took the *Bolivar* safe across the bay?"

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* devotes considerable space to a description of Plimsoll's work, and we condense its remarks as follows:

It was in 1875 that Plimsoll, who had attracted attention to the loss of life among sailors, endeavored to obtain the passage of an act for their better protection. Disraeli, who did not like the subject, wanted to shelve the bill for good. But he did not know the man he had to deal with. Plimsoll literally foamed at the mouth, and when Disraeli said "the exigencies of public business will make it necessary to withdraw the bill," Plimsoll delivered such a philippic as had never been heard at St. Stephen's before. "May the blood of all the sailors who will lose their lives from causes that might have been prevented be upon the head of the Premier and his fellow ministers," he said among other things. The ship-owners tried to have Plimsoll publicly censured for his daring, but he won his point, and to this day British ships carry the curious mark denoting the limit to which they may be loaded and which bears Plimsoll's name.

Much remains still to be done, not only in the treatment of cattle, to which Plimsoll lately gave much attention, but of the sailors themselves. But tho Plimsoll's work is unfinished, he has done enough to deserve a place among the best friends of the human race that the century has produced, and when we remember that he grew up in poverty and was content to live on a few shillings per week in order to benefit his fellow men, his personal character will be still better appreciated.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* deplores the fact that many of the ships now condemned under British rules are sold to foreign owners and engage in unfair competition with British shipping, but says:

"Mr. Plimsoll's is a name that will not fade into that obscurity and oblivion which hide the names of the great bulk of agitators; for he was honest and earnest in purpose, and championed enthusiastically the interest of a class which lacked representatives, and which, indeed, needed help. Mr. Samuel Plimsoll made a mark, and his name will live in the history of his country."

It will be recalled that Samuel Plimsoll was one of the first men to point out the importance of a better understanding between the United States and Great Britain, and to urge a less hostile tone to England in the school histories of America.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY GERMANY TOLERATES SOCIALIST PROFESSORS.

WHAT to the Briton is his Magna Charta, and to the American his federal Constitution, that to the Prussian is the freedom of the universities: it is his palladium of liberty. The absolute freedom of the Prussian professor to propound whatever theory he pleases, and the right of the student to reject any but the most firmly established facts, are regarded by the majority of the people as a check upon corruption and arbitrary tendencies in the administration. Yet there have been some attempts of late to tamper with this freedom. Politicians of more than one party, exasperated by the sharp logic of trained thinkers, against which the phraseology of the popular stump-speaker is of no avail, have repeatedly urged the Government to muzzle the professors. Prof. F. Paulsen, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, encourages the Government to resist these demands. He believes that, if freedom of thought and speech were to be curtailed, the progress of the Germans as a nation would be slow. We summarize his article as follows:

Scientific reasoning is reasoning which takes nothing for granted. Its only aim is to discover the truth, independent of the thought whether the truth is acceptable for this or that purpose. But this independence is comparatively new at the universities. In the Middle Ages certain dogmas were declared sacred, the church influenced all branches of science, certain books were formed into a canon, and only in the explanation of the text some freedom was granted. Gradually, however, men like Copernicus, Keppler, Galileo, Harvey, Boyle, Huyghens, etc., proved that we are not the heirs of much knowledge handed down to us, but that science is in its infancy, and that it will require much work to discover the truth.

It is the proud distinction of the young Prussian monarchy to have accepted the new order of things first. Halle is the first university that could boast of the *libertas philosophandi*. Göttingen followed, and gradually all German universities. To-day the freedom to teach is the acknowledged privilege of the German professor. No rules are laid down for him; in his researches, as well as in his teaching, he is not bound to follow any one authority. He upholds his doctrines alone and individually, and this is why his hearers are left perfectly at liberty to adopt his maxims or to reject him. The student who listens to a German professor is not a pupil; he has the right of criticism, the right to do better than his teacher. Both have only one aim—the discovery of the truth; only one maxim—that uniformity of opinion must be due to actual facts, not in conformity with some authority.

This freedom from control is, no doubt, an unexampled proof of faith on the part of the Government. But this faith is necessary. The Government argues as follows: I need science, but I can not order it to appear. Hence I pay men whom I can trust to search after truth. How they do it, and what the result of their work may be, I can not tell; but I believe that the intellectual competition of men placed above want must be beneficial. Curiously enough, the parliamentary representatives of the people are the ones who nowadays urge the Government to restrict academic freedom, especially in the faculties of theology, philosophy, and political economy.

The "Positivists" demand that the appointment of professors of theology should be placed under the control of the church; and it does seem abnormal that the servants of the Protestant churches receive their training in state institutes by state officials over whose appointment they have no influence. But Protestantism would hardly benefit by a change. Protestantism is the result of the wish for religious liberty, and this liberty is better in the

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hands of the unbiased state than in the keeping of clerical parties. The only restriction that must be placed upon the theological professor is that he must be a Christian and seek to strengthen the church by Christian truth; but this restriction can not be given a legal form. For Protestantism is continual reform; he who believes that the reformation has been accomplished for all times is not a true disciple of Luther.

Next we will mention philosophy. We are told that the freedom to teach has, in the case of this science, produced unbelief, atheism, pantheism, materialism, with the practical consequences of socialism, anarchism, and nihilism. To this we reply in the words of Kant: "It is very unreasonable to expect enlightenment from reason, while dictating to her what her verdict must be." Philosophy takes nothing for granted; philosophy must be untrammeled, else it is not philosophy at all. With regard to philosophy the necessary restriction is not in the doctrine, but in the form in which the doctrine is taught. If any one were to make use of the professional chair to insult and abuse, to mock and ridicule things which are revered and held sacred by others, then the authorities certainly should interfere. Insult and ridicule are *nowhere* in place, least of all at a university where young men (who are too ready to judge and condemn as it is) are to be taught to weigh and examine.

The most recent heresy is always the most dangerous, the youngest orthodoxy always the most ready to persecute. Hence the new social-political orthodoxy relentlessly persecutes the Socialist heretics. The Government is continually urged to act against them, at least to watch over the appointment of teachers and to prevent the poison from spreading by the refusal to appoint any but reliable supporters of the existing order of things. The professors, we are told, are government officials; so are the university lecturers, and as such they must uphold the Government. I believe that in this as in everything else the search after truth must not be hindered. Bishop Berkeley's saying: "We can not wish to view things different from what they are, for our views do not change facts," certainly applies in this case. True enough, the speeches of Socialist agitators have no right to be delivered from the professional chair; but then *no* agitation should be carried on there. The professor must appeal to reason, not to passion. Those who believe that *all* government and law are pure nonsense and tyranny has, of course, no right to an appointment under the Government, altho even he should not be restricted in the free teaching of his dogma. But we certainly have no right to restrict the professor in his choice of an ideal with regard to the form of government. Without ideals no nation can exist. Wealth and power, tho we need them, are not sufficient for the life of a nation. The people who are thoroughly satisfied with the existing order of things are beginning to decline.

It will hardly be denied that the German universities have done much to foster patriotism and loyalty. But they can not include this in their official program. Their duty is chiefly the search after truth, and this is international. Over eight hundred of the students of Berlin are foreigners. We professors acknowledge gratefully that the Prussian monarchy was the first government which granted freedom to the universities. We have repaid the trust by loyalty. But loyalty is more than blind obedience; loyalty may often manifest itself in warnings against mistakes. The professors wish to serve truth, but will not and can not enter into politics of any kind.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Successful Canadian Politician.—The death of Sir Adolphe Chapleau, ex-governor of Quebec, removes a person of no little importance from the political stage of the Dominion of Canada. In political contests Sir Adolphe was always feared, and his singularly handsome and commanding figure, coupled with no mean ability as an orator, gave him an influence not altogether warranted by his actual work. Chapleau belonged to the galaxy of French-Canadian politicians who, like Mercier, Laurier, Tarte, and others combine French suavity and brilliancy with English practicalness. Honest pride in his descent from a workingman had much to do with his success. Israel Tarte says in the *Patrie*, Montreal:

"His father, whom he honored all his life, was a carpenter. . . . He came from the people, and it was for the people and by the people that he exercised his power. He never was so much in his element as when he spoke to the people. . . . M. Chapleau was, above all, a man born to govern. He had that suavity, that exquisite finesse, those irreproachable manners which mark the born diplomat. Whether he edited an article, or issued a state document, or wrote a letter, his work always denoted that judgment and elevation which mark the trained thinker and denote talent cultivated by earnest study."

His Anglo-Canadian contemporaries never quite understood the bond between Chapleau and his constituents. The Montreal *Star*, which devotes considerable space to his obituary, tells us that during the twenty-five years that he sat in Parliament, either at Quebec or Ottawa, always for the same county of Terrebonne, he was never once beaten. He was elected five times for Quebec and three times for Ottawa. Only once in his life was he defeated, and that was when, before running in Terrebonne at all, he had put up his candidature in Vercheres. When he put upon his Government, in 1879, the encouragement of butter and cheese making, the opposition greeted the declaration to that effect by bursts of laughter. While his adversaries could not rise above the level of treating the matter as a joke, Mr. Chapleau saw far enough to know that he was gifting the Province of Quebec with one of the most flourishing industries she will ever have."

FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to official statistics, 55,115 of the 118,112 Greeks called upon to serve in the recent war managed to get themselves excused for some reason or other; 63,107 really were under arms in the regular army. Besides these, a volunteer force of 8,221 was enlisted, 7,832 of whom were foreigners, and but 389 Greeks. The Greeks lost in killed on the battle-field altogether 698 men, including 35 officers.

THE following from a Swiss paper seems *apropos* of the war: Some Swiss militiamen were resting from their drills, and one of the men stepped from the ranks to light his cigar on that of the officer. The latter took this evidence of the "spirit of freedom" in good part, but said: "In the Prussian army you could not have done this, John." "Right you are," was the prompt reply, "but in the Prussian army *you* could not be an officer."

THE Flemings have at last forced the Belgian senate to give full equal rights to their language, a variation of Dutch with French. A struggle of long endurance has thus been ended. When the Belgium kingdom was created, France was still the predominant power in Europe, and many people predicted that she would ultimately annex Belgium. Bismarck prevented Napoleon III. from doing so, and the increase of Teutonic prestige, coupled with the much greater annual increase of the Flemish population, have pushed the French (Walloon) element and the French language from its predominant position.

A BOOK published in New York which has received comparatively little notice in this country is extensively reviewed abroad. Its title is, "Facts and Fakes about Cuba," and the author, Mr. Brownson Rae, gives the lie direct to several newspaper correspondents who have informed American readers with regard to the Cuban atrocities and insurgent heroism. Mr. Rae has been in the insurgent camp, and his opinion of the rebels is characterized by his assertion that they hate Americans and his hope that the Governor-General may catch Gomez and shoot him. The heroism of the rebel women and the cruelty of Spanish officials toward them he regards as pure fakes.

THIS year's session of the Austrian Reichsrath does not promise to be more peaceful than last year's. The Germans have not given up their claim that Austria must remain what she has been in the past—a country in which the dominant race and language are the German. The Slavic subjects of Francis Joseph are just as determined to put the Germans in an inferior position. The Germans, tho divided on party lines, have the advantage of common language and common national aims, and they have the support of their countrymen in the German empire. The Slavs are divided into half a dozen different nationalities, each with a different language of its own, but they have the powerful support of the Roman Catholic clergy. Czech writers, moreover, point out that the Germans are easily absorbed by nationalities with strong patriotism, as the history of America, Russia, and Hungary shows. The Germans, on the other hand, aver that the creation of the German empire has made them more resisting.

"AN exposition will be held in Como, Italy, next year," says *The Electrical World*, "to commemorate the centenary of the discovery of the voltaic pile, which is so named after its discoverer, Alessandro Volta. The exposition will be divided into two sections, on international electrical exposition and a national exposition of the silk industry. It will be opened in May and will close in October, 1899. A congress of electricians will also meet during the exposition. The exposition will be an historical one, representing the development of electricity during the present century, and the congress of electricians will discuss the scientific progress during the century and the new and numerous applications of electricity. The electrical exposition will be divided into thirteen classes, the first being the class of honor, and will illustrate, with apparatus, the discovery of Volta, and include bibliography, autographs, portraits, medals, etc."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE.

FEW Americans have well-defined ideas about the riches of the Philippines and the nature of the population. The common description of the people as Malays ignores, it appears, a large number of people of other races, who must be reckoned with in our prospective invasion. The idea, too, that the United States must spend millions of dollars in developing the islands before they yield any return is met by the report that Spanish governors have been carrying home fortunes for three hundred

NATIVE HOUSES, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

years. The notion that the Malays are wild men is, we are told, still more misleading. These and other errors are being corrected rapidly by writers familiar with conditions in the islands.

As for the people, they may be half-civilized, but they are far from being savages. Mr. Joseph T. Mannix, an American who visited the Philippines last autumn, writes thus in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (June):

"I went secretly beyond the city walls and mingled with the natives at Malaben and elsewhere. The home of every rebel or rebel sympathizer was the hospitable resting-place of any American or other traveler who was taking sufficient interest in these people to investigate the situation. That they are a law-abiding people and easily governed is evident from the fact that when the present insurrection began in August, 1896, there were but 1,500 Spanish troops in the islands—about one twentieth the number that the British Government has garrisoned in Ireland to-day. And these 1,500 troops were natives of the islands. . . . . .

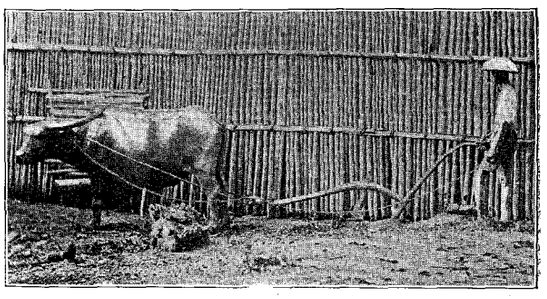
"However lacking in intelligence the natives of the Philippines generally may be, they could not with truth be characterized as savages. There are in the Philippines between 6,000,000 and 9,000,000 people—probably about 7,500,000. Nearly half this number inhabit Luzon, the principal island of the group. The Tagals of Luzon are a copper-colored people, and, like all people of the Malay family, are short of stature. These Tagals are the most advanced and influential element in the whole population of the islands. There are a great many very intelligent and ambitious men among them—men who got their start in the school established by the monastic friars, whose political domination furnishes one of the many grievances which have given rise to the present insurrection. The Tagals are as industrious as the Chinese and Japanese, and more easily controlled and less criminally disposed than the latter. That they are entirely amenable to discipline when they have confidence in and respect for their leaders and advisers is evidenced by the fact that for more than a year Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, their acknowledged leader, was able to maintain good order and comparatively good discipline among his 40,000 to 50,000 followers, and under circumstances where chaos and disorder would be the most natural conditions. I am not a sentimentalist—not the sort of man to go into ecstasies of delight over the profuse politeness and kotowing of the Japanese—but I have observed in the leading men and women a charmingly courteous manner. Such characteristics as rudeness, assumption, or boisterousness are entirely lacking in their temperament."

Two instances of consideration cited by Mr. Mannix throw interesting side-lights on the native character:

"The disposition of the Tagals to respect the rights of people against whom they had no grievance was shown by the fact that during all the months of the rebellion the property of the Manila and Dagipan Railway Company was molested but once, and then not seriously. The railroad is owned and operated by Englishmen, who secured a concession about eight years ago. The road has been used for the transportation of troops to points northward from the capital, and it would have been greatly to the advantage of the insurgents had they interrupted traffic. The fact that foreigners who were not at all responsible for the unfortunate conditions of which they complained owned the railroad was the sole restraining element in the case. The conduct of the rebels in this respect has been a great and agreeable surprise to the officials of the railroad named.

"Here is another thing that indicates the discriminating quality of the Filipinos: The rebels had thought seriously several times of attacking and taking Manila. The insurgent leaders knew that if 25,000 to 50,000 infuriated insurgents rushed through those gates no quarter would be shown the Spanish residents of the capital, but men, women, and children would be massacred. With the idea of protecting the foreigners (English, German, American, and others) a carefully prepared list of all these people, with their places of residence, was furnished the rebel leaders both inside and outside Manila. The understanding was that in case the city was captured by the rebels the leaders would promptly place guards over the lives and property of these people. The foreigners felt no alarm whatever in regard to their own safety. Nine out of every ten Americans, Germans, and Britishers living in Manila have been secretly in sympathy with the insurgents. These foreigners had an opportunity of judging as to how incompetent and corrupt a governing power the Spaniards are, and could not blame the natives for rebelling."

Ambassador Hay sent from London a few weeks ago to the Department of State at Washington a pamphlet describing condi-



PLOWING IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

tions in the Philippines. In the course of the pamphlet Mr. Palgrave, late British consul in the islands, is quoted as follows in description of the natives:

"The chiefest, the almost exceptional, spell of the Philippines is situate, not in lake or volcano, forest or plain, but in the races that form the bulk of the island population. I said 'almost exceptional,' because rarely is an intratropical people a satisfactory one to eye or mind. But this can not be said of the Philippine Malays, who, in bodily formation and mental characteristics alike, may fairly claim a place not among the middling ones merely, but among almost the higher names inscribed on the

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world's national scale. A concentrated, never-absent self-respect, an habitual self-restraint in word and deed, very rarely broken except when extreme provocation induces the transitory but fatal frenzy known as 'amok,' and an inbred courtesy, equally diffused through all classes high or low, unfailing decorum, prudence, caution, quiet, cheerfulness, ready hospitality, and a correct, tho not inventive taste. His family is a pleasing sight, much subordination and little constraint, unison in gradation, liberty not license. Orderly children, respected parents, women subject but not oppressed, men ruling but not despotic, reverence with kindness, obedience in affection; these form a lovable picture, not by any means rare in the villages of the eastern isles. The villagers' houses, some large, some small, wood or bamboo, two-storied or one, mere huts or spacious dwellings, according to the fortunes of the inmates, are dotted here and there in an unsymmetrical row among the trees; but all have a comfortable, a cosy look, suggestive of sufficiency; many of them white, painted with stripes green or blue, rarely red, and occasionally a flower pattern or fanciful scroll-work to enliven them more. Eight million natives, more or less, inhabit the Philippines, and yet scarcity is of rare occurrence; famine unknown. . . . Of all tropical lands, all tropical races that it has been my lot to visit, none will have left a pleasanter or more heart-satisfying memory, than the Philippine archipelago, the home of the half-civilized Malay."

These simple, harmless people, it would seem, ought to be very happy under the enlightened rule of a European power. How happy they are may be gathered from an article by Professor Worcester of the University of Michigan in *The Independent*. He says in part:

"Extreme poverty is the rule among the civilized natives, and its cause is found in the heavy burdens of taxation imposed upon them by their Spanish masters. Every person over eighteen years of age is required to procure annually a *cedula personal*, or document of identification, the charge for which varies from $1.50 to $25, according to the means of the applicant. The average native has little or no opportunity to work for hire, and if he does succeed in securing employment, his wages are often not more than five cents per day. He is usually unable to dispose of his farm products for cash, being compelled to exchange them for other commodities. In addition to this personal tax there is a tax on coconut-trees, a tax on beasts of burden, a tax on killing animals for food, a tax for keeping a shop, a tax on mills or oil-presses, a tax on weights and measures, a tax on cock-fighting, and so on to the end of the chapter. At every turn the poor native finds himself face to face with the dire necessity of paying *tributo;* and he frequently spends his life in an ineffectual effort to meet the obligations thus imposed.

"If the enormous sums thus raised were expended even in part in the improvement of the colony, there might be some justification for its collection. While the laws in regard to its disposition are not entirely bad, in actual practise it for the most part finds its way into the pockets of the Spanish officials, the annual surplus amounting to not more than eight or nine millions of dollars.

"While the officials fatten, the natives are left to die like cattle, if epidemic disease breaks out among them, or to starve if their crops fail. There are, as a rule, no roads worthy of the name. There is no justice, except for those able to pay liberally for it, and, worst of all, there is no opportunity for education, except in one or two of the largest cities, and even there the facilities offered are very poor. . . . . .

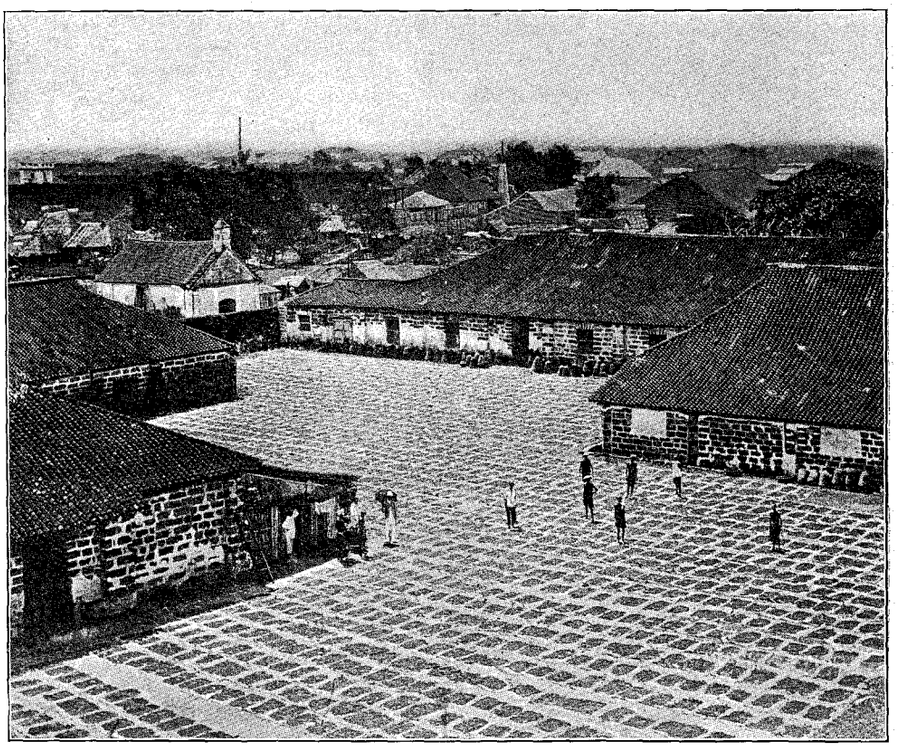
"Delinquent taxpayers are treated with the utmost severity. The first step is usually to strip them to the waist, tie them to a bench or post, and beat them unmercifully. Even women are subjected to that treatment. If this does not suffice, imprisonment follows, while pressure is brought to bear on relatives and friends. Daughters are not infrequently offered an opportunity to secure the liberation of a parent at the expense of their own honor. Should none of these methods prove effective, deportation follows, with confiscation of property, and the leaving of women and children to shift for themselves.

"Should a native manage to get abroad and secure some little education, he is likely to be invited on board a gunboat some evening and not be heard from thereafter, the reason for his disappearance being that he knew too much."

This taxation without representation is one of the chief grievances of the insurgents. Another grievance is the civil power of the friars (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 25). The Filipinos do not ask independence; they only ask freedom from Spain. General Aguinaldo said to Mr. Mannix:

"The people of these islands would be happy if the United States, Great Britain, or any other progressive and humane nation would take these islands under its protection. The natives are struggling for their freedom, but they are not convinced of their ability to successfully govern themselves."

In view of the probable speedy fulfilment of General Aguinaldo's wish, the climate of the islands takes on a peculiar interest to prospective American visitors. The remarks of Mr. Mannix on this point are not very reassuring:



SUGAR-HOUSES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

(The square patches on the ground are heaps of sugar drying in the sun. The sugar has been taken from the "pelones" or earthen jars seen by the sides of the building. This scene is in Manila. The sugar comes from the plantations in the pelones, and is then dried and mixed at large establishments in Manila, operated by Chinese merchants. Chinese are the middle-men.)

"That the climate of the Philippines is particularly severe and unhealthy is evident from the very great mortality among Spanish soldiers during the rebellion. During the fifteen months immediately succeeding the outbreak of the insurrection in August, 1896, fully 25 per cent. of the 28,000 to 30,000 soldiers sent from the peninsula died from the effects of the climate. The climate is so severe upon the unacclimated that the rebel leaders, very early in the revolt, decided upon a defensive campaign. They sought rendezvous in the mountain fastnesses of Luzon, only to come forth occasionally and do guerrilla fighting. They thought they could pursue these easy tactics and the climate would do the rest. I am absolutely convinced at least 5,000 Spaniards died on account of the climate. Capt.-Gen. Primo de Rivera was thoroughly disheartened on account of the frightful ravages among his troops. Altho the insurrection was very formidable, the captain-general declared, not more than six months since, that if the rebellion was to be suppressed it would be by native volunteers—that Spaniards could not stand the climate of the islands. The captain-general refused to ask for more troops from Spain, saying it was simply murder to get conscripts from home. The climate is especially humid, and in the low, swampy land in the interior there is much malaria. The hottest season is between the middle of March and the middle of May. Then follows the very trying rainy season, with alternating showers and blistering sunshine for about six months. Then follow a few months when the weather is comparatively agreeable.

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"About eight years ago General Manager Higgins, of the Manila and Dabipan Railway, having secured a concession from the Spanish Government, organized in London a party of about forty Englishmen—civil engineers and others who were to survey the route and build and afterward assist in the operation and management of the railroad. Mr. Higgins gave special attention to the physical condition of his assistants, selecting only men that he believed could stand the severe climate of the archipelago. To-day not more than half the members of that party are alive."

But not all who have spied out the land bring back an evil report of the climate. Mr. Amos K. Fiske, writing in *The Times*, New York, takes a more cheerful view:

"We are apt to think of tropical climates in terms of exaggeration, and imagine certain temporary and local conditions to be permanent and general. The maximum temperature at Manila, which is on a flat coast, is in the hot season less than that of our Northern cities in summer. The average is less than that of July and August here in most years, but the heat is far more equable. The long wet season is, of course, not constantly rainy, and the period of extreme humidity is not concurrent with that of the greatest heat. Moreover, neither Manila nor any seacoast city can be taken as fairly representative of the archipelago in the matter of climate. There is great variety of surface and of altitude and considerable differences in meteorological conditions. It is the universal testimony that the climate is healthful, except in certain malarial sections, such as are not unknown in other parts of the world, and there is at least one delightful season, in the autumn, when the atmosphere is clear and dry, and the temperature ranges from about 67° to 75° Fahr. In short, the climate is more equable and salubrious and fully as well adapted to sustained energy as in our Gulf States. Moreover, the lack of sudden changes and of any considerable fluctuation makes it possible to adapt dwellings and dress to climate in a manner to make it more endurable than our 'spells' of tropical weather."

Those who can endure the climate will find presented to them one of the richest fields thrown open to civilization in recent times. Mr. F. F Hilder, secretary of the National Geographical Society, gives, in *The Record*, Chicago, the following estimate of the number, extent, and population of the islands:

"Their number is not definitely known, but is variously stated by different authorities as from 1,400 to 2,000; some of them are mere islets and uninhabited rocks, but others are magnificent in size and resources. The two largest are Luzon, which has an area of 41,000 square miles and on which Manila, the capital, is situated, and Mindanao, containing 37,450 square miles. As even the larger islands have never been thoroughly surveyed or explored it is impossible to give a definite statement of the aggregate land area of the group, but the most reliable estimate is 114,356 square miles, which is equal to the combined area of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Nor is it in regard to the area alone that our knowledge is defective; all Spanish statistics are notoriously unreliable, and no thoroughly accurate census has ever been taken, but the number of inhabitants is about 8,000,000."

These 8,000,000 inhabitants, while commonly grouped as Malays, are in fact a mixture of several races. Mr. Charles Johnston, of the Bengal Civil Service, retired, tells us in an article in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (June) that from earliest historical time the Malays have been the principal inhabitants in point of numbers. Back in the wilds are a few thousand small, black people of the negro race, perhaps a remnant of the original inhabitants; but they are untamed and becoming extinct. The Malays, we learn from Mr. Johnston, while supreme in point of numbers, have never been supreme in other respects. Spain, which has ruled them three hundred years, had to conquer Raja Mora and Raja Matanda, two Hindu rulers. Before the Hindu rule, the islands had been under Chinese dominion, so that the Malay has always been the one who paid the taxes, with no voice in their distribution. At present we find on the islands the remnant of the negro hill tribes, the Malays, large numbers of Chinese and Japanese, and many of pure or mixed Spanish blood. The American, then, in his new rôle as captain of civilization among a foreign people, will be taking up a work where other nations have failed.

This heterogeneous population are favored by nature with some of the most fertile islands on the globe—rich, but undeveloped. Their commercial possibilities, an interesting topic to Americans just now, are discussed by Mr. Fiske in his article in *The Times*. He says in part:

"There is no doubt that the natural resources of the Philippine Islands are very great, and capable of a development which under proper direction would make them a permanent source of much wealth. The soil is very fertile over vast areas that are now wholly uncultivated, and the natural products of much of this space could be turned to profitable account. For instance, there are in Luzon great forests containing valuable timbers and dyewoods which are practically untouched, and the coconut-palm tree, the bamboo cane, and many fibrous plants could be put to practical use on a much larger scale. But it is in the 'staple crops' of the land that the largest opportunity for profitable industry is now visible. Gold is widely distributed, and it is 'believed' that not only that metal, but copper and iron, and possibly coal, lead, and silver, could be 'mined' with rich results; but it is known that these 'staple crops' of sugar, rice, tobacco, and 'manila hemp,' to which coffee and cotton might safely be added, can be raised in vastly increased volume and by much more economical methods. The profit to be derived from them as articles of commerce could be enhanced almost indefinitely under systematical cultivation with modern appliances and under an enlightened industrial and commercial policy."

It is interesting to know that long before Dewey sailed into Manila bay, the commodores of our commercial navy had invaded its waters and were waging successful war for the islands' trade. Mr. Oscar F. Williams, United States consul at Manila before the outbreak of the present war, wrote to the Department of State at Washington from Manila four months ago and gave some encouraging figures in regard to exports from Manila to this country:

"During the quarter ended December 31, 1897, there were exported from these islands to the United States and Great Britain 216,898 bales of hemp (280 pounds per bale), of which 138,792 bales went to the United States and only 78,106 bales to Great Britain. During the year 1897 there was an increase in the export of hemp from the Philippines to continental Europe of 19,741 bales; to Australia, 2,192 bales; to China, 28 bales; to Japan, 2,628 bales; and to the United States, 133,896 bales—a total increase of 158,485 bales; while to Great Britain there was a decrease of 22,348 bales.

"Thus, of increased shipments from the Philippines, those to the United States were 544 per cent. greater than to all other countries combined. . . . . .

"There are here twenty-two consulates representing the several countries, but the volume of the export trade coming under my official supervision equals that of my twenty-one colleagues combined."

We may be sure that the enterprising American will take care of the commercial aspect of the future Philippines. But the final question, the question that may cause no little trouble before it is answered, will be: How shall we deal with the people? Mr. Johnston, whose article in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* is referred to above, notes the significant fact that no other nation has been able to solve the problem of dealing with inferior peoples. Even England has failed. The Australian blacks are becoming extinct; the natives of India are reduced to serfdom:

"So there remains the fate of the helpless millions, the weak children of men who can not defend themselves. Only one way has yet been tried with them, the way of domination, which ends by breaking their hearts. It is irony to cover this with talk of the gospel and civilization.

"There remains yet another way—the way that America has taken with the millions of negroes in the States. It is not to try to take advantage of their weakness, but to help them; to give them a chance, a little fair play, and generous dealing; to let these weaker children of men have an opportunity to follow out their own race-genius and live their own lives, which they love in their dumb way as we love ours. There are real human kindness and gentleness and pity, even at this late date; and as all else has failed, it might be well, tho only in despite, to give them at least a trial.

"Here is a chance for the genius of America to bring a new revelation to the world—the revelation of true and kindly dealing with weak races who can not help themselves. Here is an opportunity to protect them, to guard them against European extortion and the extortion of the same spirit of greedy cruelty in Americans, to protect them from the superior moral force of the Chinese without doing injustice to the Chinese genius, and, lastly, to protect them from themselves, their own weakness and unsteady wills; to put a little heart into them, so that they may love life and see good days amid their tropical jungle. Here is the choice. Choose well and wisely, for the choice involves a new hope for humanity, for the hundreds of millions of weaklings helpless and hopeless. If the question is rightly solved by the genius of Americans, a new day of honor and freedom will dawn throughout all the East. Deal with these people yourselves. Deal with them wisely and well. Above all, deal with them kindly and with good humor. Do not send them back into bondage, whether to Spaniard or any other European rule built on privilege and domination. Let Americans win one more victory for freedom; this time not for the strong and exultant, but for the helpless and the weak, who can not help themselves."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

General trade continues steady and the balance is still heavily in our favor. The features of the week in the commercial world have been the large popular subscription to the war-bond issue, and the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The war has apparently had very little effect on general business, causing but small new activity and "preventing none as far as can be ascertained" (*Dun's Review*).

The Cereal Market.—"Cereal exports are naturally enough smaller than in recent weeks, but are still heavily in excess of preceding years. Wheat shipments for the week aggregate 3,799,470 bushels, as against 4,396,000 bushels last week, but compared with 2,156,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,837,000 bushels in 1896, 1,946,000 bushels in 1895, and 1,717,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show a very slight falling-off, aggregating for the week 3,902,521 bushels against 4,106,000 bushels last week, 2,281,000 bushels a year ago, 1,736,000 bushels in 1896, and 884,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, June 25.*

Wool and Cotton.—"Wool is stronger a shade, 100 quotations by Coates Brothers averaging 18.72 cents against 18.64 June 1, but because of Western demands, which are relatively 4 cents above prices which manufacturers will pay, excepting to fill immediate orders. As the future of the trade is in doubt, tho with more hopeful prospects, sales of wool have been in three weeks only 11,695,300 pounds at the three chief markets, against 29,585,100 in the same weeks last year, and 23,728,200 in the same weeks of 1892. Cotton has weakened three sixteenths, with excellent crop prospects, but a larger demand for goods is seen, tho not as yet enough to cause any advance in prices. Reports of distribution are generally encouraging."—*Dun's Review, June 25.*

Stocks and Bonds.—"Stock speculation at New York is narrow and professional, but displays renewed strength and bullish manipulation on expected favorable war developments and better crop-weather reports. In the early part of the week the dulness was accompanied by depression on uncertainty about the effects of the new government bond subscription, and the stamp-tax imposts of the new revenue bill. The bond market is strong, with an increased investment demand extending to the lower-grade securities for want of other material. Governments are steady. The heavy amount of small subscriptions to the new 3-per-cent government war loan indicates that the larger part of the $200,000,000 will be absorbed in that way. Foreign exchange is dull and easy at 4.85⅝ @ 4.85½ for demand sterling."—*Bradstreet's, June 18.*

Iron, Steel, Copper, and Lead.—"The iron industry is very dull at the East, with complaint that prices do not rise, but at Pittsburg and the West the works are getting more business constantly, and are even competing so sharply that prices are slightly lower for bars, cut nails, steel rails, and Grey Forge, while Southern iron is also offered lower there and at the East. The enormous demand from agricultural regions for implements fencing, cars, railway equipment, and all sorts of building is the noteworthy feature of this remarkable year. Minor metals are fairly steady, with tin at 15.2 cents. Lake copper at 11.75, with 22,741 tons produced in the United States and 6,486 abroad in May, and lead is stronger at 3.95 cents with only moderate transactions."—*Dun's Review, June 25.*

Canadian Trade.—"Canadian trade continues good. Toronto reports unusual activity for the season, and because of the large number of fall orders already received, following closely the active reassorting spring demand, there will practically be no between seasons this year. Wool-mills are full of orders. Crop prospects are improving, and this, with active railway construction throughout the country and the improved outlook in the mining districts, is taken to guarantee an active fall trade. Montreal reports a satisfactory business doing, particularly in dry-goods, with cheese advancing. Halifax reports trade dull, but the crop outlook good, while at Victoria, while trade is seasonably quiet, jobbers' sales are in excess of last year. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 19 as compared with 19 last week, 17 in this week a year ago, 19 in 1896, and 28 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings aggregate $25,919,000, one per cent. smaller than last week, but 48 per cent. greater than a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, June 25.*

PERSONALS.

CERVERA, who is one of Spain's strongest men in the present crisis, has an interesting personality. From the Brooklyn *Eagle* we take this sketch of his career, slightly abridged:

He is sprung of the proudest blood in Spain, and all the qualities of breeding, brains, patriotism, courage, pride, and polish contribute to his active career.

Cervera, the man of wealth, the man of society, the man of martial history, being a veteran of two or three wars and having held the high post of secretary of the Spanish navy, is not the accident of the hour. He is eminently the one man in the Spanish navy for the post he was sent across the Atlantic to fill.

When he cleverly avoided the scouting cruisers of our navy and slipped into Santiago harbor it was neither luck nor guesswork that guided him. He knew where he was going, for he was moving over waters as familiar to him as the waters of Hampton Roads are to Schley. It is an interesting coincidence that he served in Cuban waters in command of the gunboat *Santa Lucia* throughout a great part of the war of 1868-78, and that Rear Admiral Monterola, his brother officer, who was at that time in command of the *Tornado*, is at present the port admiral of Havana.

Cervera is the ranking commanding rear admiral in Spain's present naval operations, but while he is within the Cuban jurisdiction he is directly under the orders of Captain-General Blanco, who by virtue of his office is commander in chief of all the Spanish forces, both naval and military, in the Antilles, which comprise Cuba and Porto Rico.

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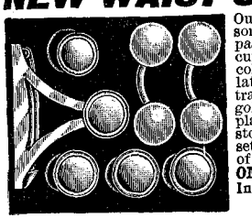

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Rear-Admiral Cervera was born February 18, 1839, and consequently is 59 years of age. He looks much younger, being possessed of a fine physique and great energy.

His country owes much to him for service which he has rendered, covering a period of more than forty years. Don Pasquale Cervera is of good old Spanish stock on his father's side and of very noble descent on his mother's, she being a Topete, from which family have been drawn so many of Spain's best naval officers at different periods of her history, the late Admiral Topete being the most noted.

Rear-Admiral Cervera is renowned for his gallantry and bravery. His rare valor and keen intelligence were noted in Africa, at Jolo, and in Cuba he likewise distinguished himself in the civil war and most conspicuously while defending the arsenal of the Carraca. Like many of the Spanish naval officers, he is a man of considerable wealth, which may have materially assisted him in procuring opportunities for study, and being present at naval and torpedo experiments in foreign countries, as he is well known to be a thorough master in the science of modern naval warfare. As an evident proof of the man's devotion, assiduity, and active application to his profession, it may be mentioned that when he was minister and held the portfolio of secretary of the navy, he shortly retired from the exalted position, giving his reason that he preferred active service in the navy to being a recluse in Madrid.

He received his final education, as is demanded by the service, and graduated therefrom at the Naval Academy of San Fernando, corresponding to our Annapolis. From serving on a training-ship he was commissioned to foreign service and in 1859 was engaged in naval operations on the coast of Morocco, principally in protecting Spanish transports and provisions and watching the coast. He saw much service in the Philippines, and was again employed in 1862 in Cochin China, south of the present Chinese empire.

He commanded a frigate in the war of 1866 in the Pacific in the fleet under Admiral Topete, then in hostilities with the republics of Peru and Chile. During the last rebellion in Cuba, 1868–78, he commanded the war-ship *Santa Lucia*.

Captain Cervera rendered considerable service by his activity in patroling the coasts of Cuba and in making it difficult for filibustering expeditions getting into the island during the war of 1868–78, and the ability displayed in evading our war-ships is undoubtedly the result of the vast practical experience gained in piloting acquired during his long service as commander of a vessel during the late Cuban war. He was in London for a short term, relieving the chief of Spain's permanent naval commission, a bureau Spain has had in London for many years, the salary of the chief being considerable.

Cervera is a naval architect and constructor of some eminence, as he gave many of the best ideas that have been embodied in the construction of the first-class battle-ship *Pelayo*, which vessel he commanded for a short time, and of which we shall hear something at a future period of the war.

Admiral Cervera in appearance has the face of a kind and good man, open, frank, and rather broad, carrying a pleasant expression which always meets you. His forehead is high and his features are regular. He wears a close, thick beard and mustache, now perfectly white. He resembles a Catalonian or a Basque more than a native of the warm and excitable southern Spain from whence he comes. He is the recipient of an infinite number of medals and decorations. He wears but few of them. The meritorious cross of San Hermenegildo for bravery and the cross for naval merit are among the few of which he is proudest.

Cervera is possessed of technical knowledge of a high degree, having spent a good part of his service in voluntary hard study in all the new naval advances. He is a master of modern artillery, not only that branch of the science appertaining to the navy, but also as applied to fortifications. He is an expert on explosives and well versed in the ramifications and complex science of torpedoes.

A RATHER curious commentary on the character of metropolitan journalism these days is furnished by a bit of personalia which appears in the Chicago *Record*:

Admiral Dewey has a son in New York City occupying a clerical position on a salary of $65 a month. He is a young man of twenty-three and graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1896. Shortly affer the battle of Manila, Mr. Dewey, Jr., was visited by the editor of a "yellow" journal and offered a position as reporter, with a salary of $5,000 a year. He inquired what would be expected of him, and was informed that he was needed to write articles on the war and kindred subjects. He might be sent to the front; he might be detailed to go on a fleet; he would have to accept any assignment that was given him, but of course all of his expenses would be paid. The young man explained that he had had no experience and no knowledge of the newspaper business; that he had never been inside a printing-office, nor had he ever written an article for publication in his life. Therefore he did not see how his services could be worth $5,000 a year. It was explained to the innocent youth that experience, knowledge, and literary talents were entirely superfluous. All he would have to do was to sign the name of George Dewey, Jr., to articles that other people would write for him, and draw his salary. Mr. Dewey indignantly replied that he was not that kind of a man, and declined the offer.

AT the celebrations attending the opening of the Kiel canal, which connects the North Sea and the Baltic by cutting across the Schleswig-Holstein peninsula, says the Buffalo *News*, the United States was represented by one of its crack cruiseas, commanded by Captain Robley D. Evans. One evening, as the cruiser lay serenely at anchor, the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* came alongside with Emperor William on board. A conversation was opened, and soon the Emperor and a dozen of his suite came on board the American cruiser as a result of an invitation of Captain Evans.

They stayed to dinner on the cruiser and the evening was a merry one. As is well known, the German potentate is a jolly diner and a good fellow in company of army and navy officers. There were wine and cigars, toasts and songs, and all sorts of fun until considerably after midnight, the American and German officers hobnobbing in the most amicable fashion.

The hour approached two o'clock and the Americans began to feel tired and think of going to bed, but their Teutonic guests seem to have no idea of anything of that kind. Three o'clock came and the Westerners began heartily to wish that the visitors would go, but they—the visitors—were as fresh as at the outset, and kept things going with the same zest which characterized the beginning of the festivities.

But a worse blow was in store for the Americans. A little before 4 A.M., the German Emperor suddenly expressed a desire to inspect the ship. This made "Bob" tired, but what could he do? His guest, and the nation's guest, in a sense, was a powerful monarch, whom it would be unwise as well as discourteous to disoblige. And so a tour of the vessel was begun. The Emperor went all over the cruiser with characteristic military thoroughness, examining everything thoroughly, poking into every nook and cranny, and even getting down on his stomach and wiggling under some part of the machinery in order to see something invisible from the outside.

But at last the end came, and about five o'clock the Germans said good-night and went back to the

The Pennsylvania Railroad, known among railroads as "The Standard," has issued a large and elegantly gotten-up book of "Summer Routes." The Company will send this book for 10c. It is very neatly illustrated with half-tone pictures and contains such an immense number of Excursions as would seem to justify the remark of the European traveler here, who said: "The ramifications of the Pennsylvania Railroad are so far-reaching that no matter where you want to go in the United States you must go over some section of it."

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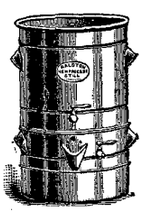

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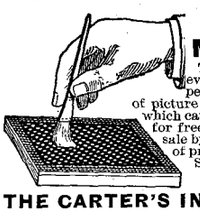

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Hohenzollern. The wearied Americans gladly went to their beds. Captain Evans had enjoyed about two hours' rest when at 7 o'clock in the morning he was aroused by a thumping on his door.

"What is it?" he called out.

"Sir," replied the voice from the outside, "the German Emperor is appro ching on the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*."

The adamantine Germans had had all the rest they needed and were ready for another day's festivities.

This was too much for Evans, and he roared out to the subaltern at the door:

"You tell the German Emperor to go to thunder. I mean to have my sleep."

Current Events.

Monday, June 20.

General Garcia and Admiral Sampson hold a conference on the landing of Shafter's troops. . . . Captain-General **Blanco is shot** and dangerously wounded by a young Havana volunteer out of revenge for the execution of his brother. . . . The President nominates Adelbert Ames, of Massachusetts, and Joseph W. Plume, of New Jersey, to be **brigadier-generals**. . . . A despatch-boat from Hongkong says that the **Philippine insurgents** proclaimed a provisional government on June 12, with Aguinaldo as President. . . . It is reported that Iloilo, in the Philippines, has been **captured by the** *Boston* and the *Concord*. . . . Congress—Senate: Debate is begun on the **Hawaiian annexation** question, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, speaking in opposition. House: The **general deficiency bill**, carrying $224,000,000, is passed.

The British Admiralty announces that the annual **naval maneuvres** have been abandoned in consequence of the Welsh coal-miners' strike. . . . **Don Carlos** in an interview, blames the Spanish Government for bringing on the war, and says that after it is ended he will take his revenge.

Tuesday, June 21.

The **Ohio Republican state convention** meets at Columbus. . . . Ex-President **Cleveland delivered an address** on "Good Citizenship" at the commencement exercises at Lawrenceville, N. J. . . . The transports bearing **General Shafter's army** arrive off Santiago. . . . The British consul at Santiago reports that **Lieutenant Hobson and his seven companions** were removed from Morro Castle on June 7 to the barracks near the city. . . . All the **cables connecting Cuba with Spain** have been cut. . . . It is reported from Hongkong that the American supply-ship *Zafiro* was compelled **to leave Chinese waters,** not even being allowed the customary twenty-four hours' stay. . . . The Michigan middle-of-the-road **Populist convention** meets. . . . **President Gates**, of Amherst College, resigns. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. White, California, and Mitchell, Wisconsin, discuss the **Hawaiian annexation resolution.** ouse: The **war claim bill** is discussed.

Spain strengthens her **fortifications near Gibraltar.** . . . At the launching of the English battle-ship *Albion* on the Thames, a staging falls and more than **200 persons are thrown into the water,** 20 of whom are drowned.

Wednesday, June 22.

The **Ohio Republican convention** indorses the war policy of the Administration and renominates the state officers. . . . The complaint of the **reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad** is made public. . . . Landing of the **army of invasion** is begun near Santiago. . . . An official report to Surgeon-General Van Reypen says that our **marines were not mutilated** by the Spaniards. . . . The Attorney-General of the United States decides to surrender to the French and Austrian ambassadors, as the diplomatic representatives of Spain, the **noncombatants and crews of the merchant vessels** captured by our ships. . . . The **Indiana Democrats** hold their convention at Indianapolis. . . . The **Vermont Republicans** nominate Col. E. C. Smith for *governor*. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. White, California, and Pettigrew, South Dakota, speak against the **Hawaiian annexation**. . . . The nomination of Henry V. Boynton, Adelbert Ames, and Joseph W. Plume to be **brigadier-generals** is confirmed.

President Faure invites M. Paul Louis Peytrel to form **a new French cabinet.** . . . The London papers announce the **engagement of Princess Victoria** of Wales to John Baring, Baron Reavestoke. . . . **King Alfonso of Spain** is confirmed with great ceremony.

Thursday, June 23.

Count Cassini, the **new Russian ambassador** to this country, is formally presented to the President. . . . **Cornell wins** the 'varsity boat race at New London. . . . **Sharp fighting** is going on between the American and Spanish troops near Santiago. . . . The **monitor** *Monadnock* sails from San Francisco for Manila. . . . The convention of the fused **South Dakota Populists, Democrats, and Silver Republicans** nominate A. E. Lee for Governor. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Pettigrew, South Dakota, and McEnery, Louisiana, speak against the **annexation of Hawaii.**

A **typhoon at Fort Arthur** wrecks a Chinese war-vessel and drowns 130 of her men. . . . Sagasta announces that **Admiral Camara's fleet** is bound for Manila.

Friday, June 24.

The **first serious engagement in Cuba** takes place within five miles of Santiago; 2,000 Spaniards are repulsed with considerable loss on both sides. . . . The State Department receives news that **the Cadiz squadron** is in the Mediterranean moving eastward. . . . The Ohio **supreme court** sustains the Pugh law. . . . Congress—Senate: The conference report on the **bankruptcy bill** is adopted by a vote of 43 to 13. Messrs. McEnery, La., and Turley, Tenn., speak against the Hawaiian annexation.

A **new French ministry** is formed with M. Peytrel as Premier. . . . The **Spanish Cortez** is prorogued by the Queen Regent.

Saturday, June 25.

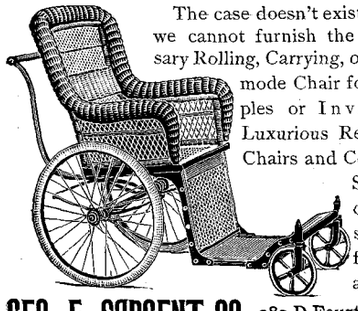
Admiral Sampson **withdraws the charge of mutilation** which he made against the Spanish at Guantanamo. . . . The War Department institutes **a system of bulletins** for giving quick and concise war news to the public. . . . Admiral **Camara's squadron** has arrived at Port Said. . . . The **Great Western Distillery at Peoria,** Ill., the second largest in the world, is entirely destroyed by lightning. . . . Congress—Senate: The Hawaiian resolution is debated. The conference report on the **sundry civil bill** is adopted.

M. Peytrel finds it impossible to form **a new French cabinet**; and M. Henri Brisson is asked to undertake the task. . . . A conspiracy **to poison the Czar** and Czarina is discovered in St. Petersburg. . . . The Arctic expedition under Walter Wellman, which is **to look for Professor Andre,** sails from Tromsoe, Norway.

Sunday, June 26.

The American forces **take and hold Sevilla,** seven miles from Santiago. . . . Fifteen regiments are ordered from Chickamauga **to reenforce General Shafter.**

Lieutenant Peary's steamer *Hope* sails for North Baffin's Bay. . . . **Italy's claims against Hayti** have been adjusted.



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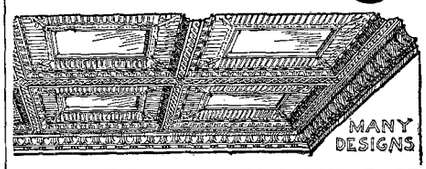

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CHESS.

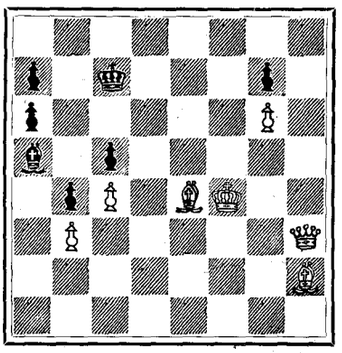
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 296.

BY O. NEMO, VIENNA.

First Prize, Greenshields Tourney. From *British Chess-Magazine.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



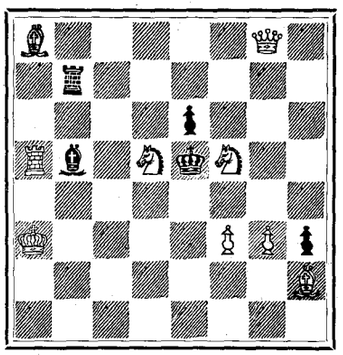
White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 297.

BY G. R. MAKEHAM.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 290.*

1. P—Q B 3 / K—K 5	2. Kt—B 5 ch / K moves	3. B—R 5, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Kt—B 4 ch / K x P must	3. Q x B 5, mate
1. ..... / K x P	2. Kt—Q 8 ch / K—Q 2 must	3. B—K 6 mate
1. ..... / Q x B P	2. Kt x Kt P ch / Q—K 3 must	3. Q—B 5, mate
1. ..... / Q x R P	2. Kt—B 5 ch / K x P must	3. Q—R 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q 2	2. Kt—B 4 / K—K 5	3. B—Q 5, mate

Other variations depend on these.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.

Comments: "A very fine problem"—M. W. H.; "Shows originality and skill"—I. W. B.; "As fine a problem, in my opinion, as the one that took First Prize"—F. H. J.; "A magnificent production"—F. S. F.; "A wonderfully clever piece of force-playing"—R. M. C.; "Worthy of prize"—Dr. R. J. M.

The judges of the B. C. M. Tourney in their report call this "a splendid piece of work." In their criticism, they say: "The key is fair tho a little obvious, since, in a way, it liberates the Knight, and the position suggests that the Knight is to do the most work. The construction is rather heavy, but this we can excuse where so much good play is forthcoming."

No. 291.

Key-move, P—R 3.

Solution received from those who got 290, and H. J. Westwood, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. C., Pittsburg, Pa.; the Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; W. W. F., Miami, Fla.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.

Comments: "Fine, but hardly deserving fame" M. W. H.; "Nothing hard about this"—H. W. B.; "It took about a minute, To see what was in it"—I. W. B.; "Equal to the best two-er I have seen"—F. H. J.; "Deserves its reputation as a great 2-mover"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful for its symmetry"—R. M. C.; "Teems with more distinct mates than any I remember to have seen"—H. J. W.; "Deserves the reputation accorded it"—C. W. C.; "Skilfully designed"—J. S. S.; "A beautiful conception rather than a difficult problem"—W. W. F.

F. S. Ferguson, and P. H. Crofton, Plattsburg, Mo., got 288. W. G. Donnan was successful with 289, and T. H. Varner, Des Moines, solved 286.

The Vienna Tournament.

PILLSBURY LEADING—TARRASCH A GOOD SECOND.

At the time of going to press we have received the result of 17 rounds and part of the 18th. The score is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	10½	6½	Pillsbury	13	4
Baird	4	13	Schiffers	6	11
Blackburne	8	9	Schlechter	9½	8½
Burn	9	8	Showalter	7	10
Caro	5	12	Steinitz	10½	6½
Halprin	7½	9½	*Tarrasch	12½	3½
Janowski	11½	5½	Trenchard	3	14
Lipke	9	8	*Tschigorin	10	6
Marco	7½	9½	Walbrodt	8	9
Maroczy	9½	7½			

*Adjourned game in hand.

HOW TARRASCH BEAT BAIRD

Ruy Lopez.

TARRASCH. White.	BAIRD. Black.	TARRASCH. White.	BAIRD. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 Q B 2	Q—K Kt 5 (e)
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	22 P—K R 3	Q—Kt 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	23 R—Kt 3	Q—R 4
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	24 Q—B 6	R—Q 8 ch
5 Castles	B—K 2 (a)	25 K—R 2	P—K Kt 3
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3 (b)	26 R x R	Q x R
7 B x Kt ch	Kt P x B	27 R—Q 3	Q x P
8 P—Q 4	P x P	28 B—Q 2	B x K R P
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2 (c)	29 R—Q 8	B x P
10 P—K B 4	Castles	30 K x B	P—K R 4
11 P—K 5	P x P	31 K—Kt 3	R x R
12 P x P	B—K Kt 5	32 Q x R ch	K—R 2
13 Q—Q 3	B—Q B 4	33 P—K 6	Q—B 4
14 B—K 3	B x Kt (d)	34 P—K 7	P—R 5 ch
15 B x B	Kt—Q 4	35 K x P	Q B 7 ch
16 Q—Kt 3	Kt x Kt	36 K—Kt 4	P—B 4 ch
17 B x Kt	B—K 3	37 K—Kt 5	Q—Kt 6 ch
18 K—R sq	Q—Q 4	38 K—B 6	Q—R 5 ch
19 Q—R 4	Q R—Q sq	39 B—Kt 5	Resigns
20 R—B 3	Q—B 5		

Remarks.

(a) Kt x P is the accepted play. Black has already a cramped position.

(b) It is questionable whether or not he had better given up the P than to make this defense. P—Q Kt 4, while it weakens the Q side, is in every way better than the move selected.

(c) From the position at this stage of the game it is somewhat amazing that Black could keep up the fight for thirty moves.

(d) In a hurry, so it seems, to reduce his fighting force.

(e) Notice how the Queen goes bobbing 'round.

"Take the Other Pawn."

The other day we were playing in the Philidor Chess Club. The game had reached a very close and complicated position, and it was quite evident that our next play was P x P. But which P? Both the Q P and K B P were *en prise*. We knew that victory or defeat largely depended on which P we took, so after some study we elected to take the K P. Then it was that one of the lookers-on exclaimed: "You should have taken the other Pawn." The after-play demonstrated to a mathematical certainty that P x K P was the correct play, and, also, that P x B P would have lost. This incident serves to emphasize the fact that there are in every Chess-Club a number of experts (?) who always tell you that you have made the wrong move. If, in this case, we had taken the B P, the great probability is that our expert would have said: "You should have taken the other Pawn." A little Chess-wisdom is not a dangerous thing, but a very annoying thing. What are we going to do about it? Grin and bear it; make the move we think best, and say nothing about it; for, if some Chess-players are bores, they are all gentlemen.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-NINTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

THE REV. J.A. YOUNKINS. Natrona, Pa. White.	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE. Hayward, Wis. Black.	THE REV. J.A. YOUNKINS. White.	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Q—K 2	B—R 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 Kt x Q P (f)	P x Kt
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	18 Q—Kt 5	Kt—Q 6
4 P-Q B 3 (a)	Kt x P	19 Q x P ch (g)	Q x Q
5 Castles	Kt—Q 3	20 B x Q ch	K—R sq
6 B—R 4	P—K 5	21 R—B sq	R—Q sq
7 R—K sq	B—K 2	22 R—B 3	Kt x B
8 Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt	23 B—B 4	B—Kt 4
9 P x Kt (b)	Castles	24 P—Q 5	B—Q 2
10 Kt—B 3	P—K B 4	25 P—Kt 4	Q R—B sq
11 P—Q 3	P x P	26 B—B sq	P—K Kt 3
12 Q x P	P—B 3	27 P—K R 4	B—K B 3
13 P—K Kt 4 (c)	Kt—K 5	28 R—Kt sq	B—Q R 5
14 P-Q R 3 (d)	P—Q 4	29 B—Kt 2	R x P
15 B—Kt 3	Kt x P (e)	30 R—B sq	R—Q 8
		31 B x P	B—Q 5 ch
		32 Resigns.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This move is too conservative. The Ruy, to be successful, demands that White should hinder Black's development as long as possible by a strong center attack. It will be noticed, also, that White gives up his P, and instead of retarding Black's development, he allows Black to get the attack.

(b) Giving him a weak P.

(c) Very difficult to understand.

(d) If P x P, Kt x B P, etc. His best here is, probably, B—B 2, instituting at once an attack on the K side, or Kt x Kt. He should not permit the P to get to Q 4 with the Kt posted on K 5. He also overlooks Black's continuation.

(e) Brilliant play. If K x Kt he loses the R, for B—Kt 5 ch; K—B sq, P x P ch, etc.

(f) Unsound.

(g) Further comments unnecessary. White might as well resign now.

"The Art of Chess."

The second edition of Mr. James Mason's "Art of Chess" is noticed in *The British Chess Magazine.* We are specially interested in Mr. Mason's opinion that the "Ending and not the Opening should be studied first." The *B. C. M.* concludes the notice of the book by saying: "It is enough to say that 'The Art of Chess' is now one of the best modern works on the whole scope and range of the game."

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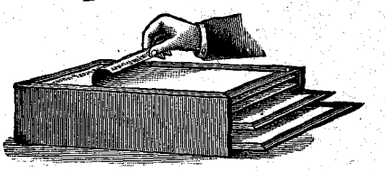

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